DEDICATED BY THE STATE OF WISCONSIN
FOR THE PRESERVATION AND PERPETUITY
OF THE UNION.

WISCONSIN MONUMENT

Front of Pedestal. State Legend.

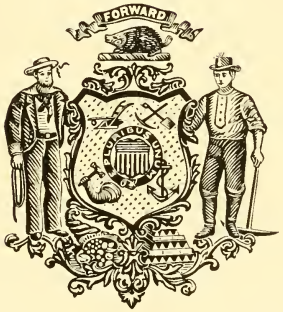
Wisconsin Monument. 14th Wisconsin Legend.

Wisconsin Monument. 16th Wisconsin Legend.

Wisconsin Monument. 18th Wisconsin Legend.

WISCONSIN AT SHILOH

Report of the Commission



COMPILED BY

CAPT. F. H. MAGDEBURG

ISSUED BY
WISCONSIN SHILOH MONUMENT COMMISSION
1909

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ROCKWELL E. OSBORNE.

DAVID G. JAMES.

CAPTAIN F. H. MAGDEBURG.

LIEUT. AND ADJ. D. LLOYD JONES.

JEREMIAH W. BALDOCK.

Report of the Commission.

THE Wisconsin Shiloh Monument Commission was created by Chapter 381 of the Laws of 1901, which chapter was subsequently amended by Chapters 199, 371 and 53 of the Laws of 1903, 1905 and 1907, respectively.

Soon after the passage of Chapter 381 of the Laws of 1901 Governor R. M. La Follette appointed Captain F. H. Magdeburg and R. E. Osborne, of the Fourteenth, Lieutenant D. Lloyd Jones and D. G. James, of the Sixteenth, and J. W. Baldock, of the Eighteenth, as Commissioners.

The Commissioners met and organized at Milwaukee by electing Captain F. H. Magdeburg president and Lieutenant D. Lloyd Jones secretary.

All the Commissioners went to Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., in October, 1901, and after having unanimously decided to erect but one monument for the three regiments, they selected a site, which was satisfactory to all of them, because all three regiments had fought over the ground selected—the Sixteenth and Eighteenth Regiments on the 6th and 7th of April, 1862, and the Fourteenth Regiment on the 7th of April, 1862, while the latter was making a charge against a Confederate battery, capturing the same. One gun of this battery has ever since been at Madison as a trophy.

It took a long time to secure the approval of the site selected. As soon as approval was received we asked for designs, and the result thereof proved clearly the inadequacy of the appropriation and the unwisdom of the limitation as to the exclusive use of Wisconsin granite, contained in Chapter 381 of the Laws of 1901. The Commissioners then decided to await the approaching session of the Legislature of 1903 and to then ask for an increase of funds and for the elimination of the unbusiness-like restriction limiting the Commissioners to the exclusive use of Wisconsin granite. Our efforts were successful, and we obtained $5,000 more, as well as an amendment which directed that the kind of

material to be used in the construction of the monument was to be left to the judgment of the Commissioners.

We then proceeded with the work, asked for designs limiting the cost, and offered premiums, for first and second choice, of $225 and $75, respectively. We appointed a committee of three, composed of a sculptor, an architect and a member of our Commission, to make a selection from the designs submitted. First choice was awarded to the design submitted by Comrade Captain W. R. Hodges, of St. Louis, Mo., who had been a member of the Thirty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. The design submitted by Captain Hodges embodied the patriotic sentiment that all who die upon the battlefield for their country are sure of their reward in heaven. The design submitted contemplated the figure of an officer. It was changed to represent a color sergeant, and the following instructions to the sculptor were given: The soldier should not be dead, but mortally stricken. His agony should be expressed by his grasp at his death wound, supposed to have been received near his heart. His face should express exultation at the knowledge that victory crowns his effort and that the sacrifice of his life to his country's cause is not in vain, which fact is made clear to him by Victory holding aloft the flag he carried, where, in his last moments, he can gaze upon it and glory in the comforting thought of victory won. The figure of Victory should be imposing and chaste, and her face should express tenderness and solicitude.

A contract was made with Captain W. R. Hodges on August 20, 1903, which stipulated the sum of $13,000 and the premium for first choice, $225, as the consideration, and limited the time of completion to August 20, 1904.

On December 29, 1904, Secretary D. Lloyd Jones died suddenly at his home in Milwaukee. The work of the Commission being practically completed, we all joined in asking the Governor not to fill the vacancy in deference to Secretary Jones' memory, which request was acceded to. Commissioner D. G. James was then elected secretary of the Commission.

Conditions over which no one had any control dragged the erection of the monument along to April, 1905. When completed and erected, the pedestal was damaged by one of the workmen, necessitating the substitution of a new plinth, thus delaying the work another three months.

The Shiloh National Military Park Commissioners placed an iron tablet on the spot where Captain Saxe, of the Sixteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, was killed, in commemoration of the fact that he was the first Union officer killed at the very beginning of the battle, April 6, 1862.

The Commissioners, in April, 1905, unanimously agreed to have the Putnam stump on the battlefield replaced by an exact reproduction in granite, because part of the original had been destroyed in the Capitol fire at Madison, where it had been placed in the G. A. R. memorial room as a memento and for safe keeping, and because the other part of the stump still in place at Shiloh was fast decaying. The Commissioners desired to forever fix this location on behalf of the Fourteenth Wisconsin, of which Putnam was a member. He lost his life on that spot and was buried by his comrades where he fell.

In July 1905, we were notified that the monument was acceptable to the Shiloh National Military Park Commission, it being in all respects up to their rules and requirements. It then being too late for dedication, the Commissioners decided upon April 7, 1906, as the day of dedication, subject to the approval of the Governor. This being obtained, the work required to make the dedication of that monument a memorable and successful affair began.

Chapter 53 of the Laws of 1907 made possible the publication of this official report of the Commissioners, accompanied with other information relating to the battle of Shiloh and the part taken therein by the Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Regiments of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, the dedication trip to Shiloh, as well as description of present condition of Shiloh battlefield, with maps and views to make the volume instructive and interesting.

We submit herewith our financial report up to December, 1906.

In closing, the Commissioners desire to express their thanks to all who interested themselves in behalf of this work, to the press of Milwaukee and the State, as well as that of other States, giving our work support as well as publicity, enabling us to make the whole, including the dedication, a grand success; to the railroads and steamboat companies granting reduced rates of fare, and especially to the Illinois Central Railroad, which placed a special train at our disposal going and special cars returning, as

well as to the St. Louis & Tennessee River Packet Company for placing at our disposal their newest steamer, the City of Saltillo, we are under great obligations.

Respectfully submitted by the Commissioners.

F. H. Magdeburg,
D. G. James,
R. E. Osborne,
J. W. Baldock.

Expenditures of Shiloh Monument Commission.

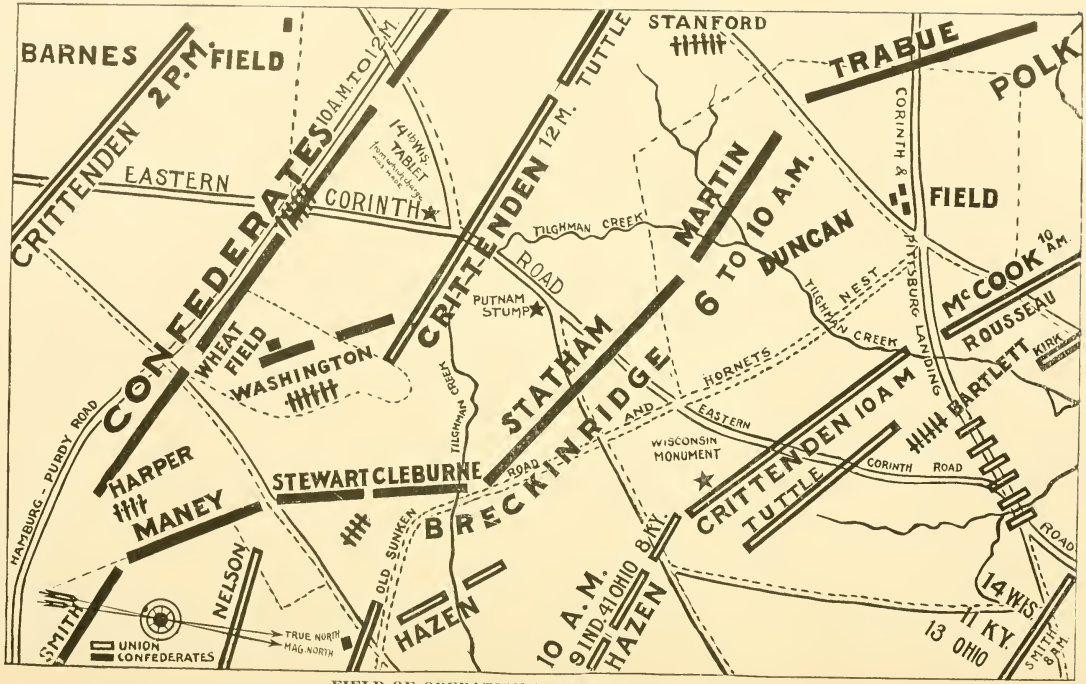
1901.		
To Riverside Printing Company.....$	4.00	
" Traveling Expenses of Commissioners.	272.20	$ 276.20
1902.		
To Traveling Expenses of Commissioners.	30.58	30.58
1903.		
To Riverside Printing Company.....	5.00	
" T. Alice Ruggles Kitson.....	75.00	
" Traveling Expenses of Commissioners.	21.69	101.69
1904.		
To Riverside Printing Company.....	4.00	
" W. R. Hodges, contractor.....	2,500.00	
" Traveling Expenses, F. H. Magdeburg	39.85	2,543.85
1905.		
To Traveling Expenses of Commissioners.	167.64	
" W. R. Hodges, contractor.....	10,725.00	10,892.64
1906.		
To Joseph Newall & Co.....	200.00	
" Dedication Expenses.....	1,048.26	1,248.26
		$15,093.22
Unexpended balance of appropriations.....		906.78
Total appropriations Chapter 381, Laws 1901; Chapter 199, Laws 1903; Chapter 371, Laws 1905....		$16,000.00

PITTSBURG LANDING, TENNESSEE.

COL. DAVID E. WOOD.

LIEUT. COL. ISAAC MESSMORE. MAJOR JOHN HANCOCK.

14th Wisconsin.



FIELD OF OPERATION OF THE 14TH WISCONSIN.

Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

By Captain F. H. Magdeburg.

THE Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry was organized in Camp Wood at Fond du Lac, Wis., November, 1861, by assigning thereto companies which were recruited at Fond du Lac, Weyauwega, Omro, La Crosse, Manitowoc, Depere, Chilton, Greenbush, Black River Falls and Mazomanie, and were respectively designated A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K. The regiment was mustered into the United States service in January, 1862, and left Fond du Lac March 8, 1862, for St. Louis, under the command of Colonel David E. Wood. After a brief stay at St. Louis it was ordered to Savannah, Tennessee, where it was still camped on April 6, 1862, when the battle of Shiloh began.

In the evening of April 6 the regiment embarked on a steamboat, and was landed at Pittsburg Landing after dark that night. It made its way up the steep bank and camped in the open as best it could that night, most of the officers and men standing in the pouring rain all night, getting wet through, while some lay down in the mud and slush on their rubber blankets, getting muddy as well as wet. Monday morning, April 7, 1862, after eating a frugal meal out of haversacks, the regiment moved forward to the front, without guide or assignment. It was a part of the Army of the Tenessee, General Grant's command, but the Colonel, without inquiring for that army or a portion thereof, to join his command to, attached himself and his regiment to the Fourteenth Brigade of Crittenden's Division, Army of the Ohio. Thus it came about that the Fourteenth Wisconsin fought that day within the ranks of the Army of the Ohio.

At 8 in the morning the regiment was in line of battle, as shown on the map of the second day, a short distance beyond the mile circle from the landing, near and to the left of the Corinth road. (See map.) By 10 o'clock an advance position had been

gained of a little over a quarter of a mile, partly on the left and partly on the right of the Eastern Corinth road, fairly facing the Duncan Field, as seen on the map, "Crittenden, 10 a. m." The Duncan Field was then passed, the right of the regiment passing through the corner thereof, and at noon a point was reached near the Hamburg and Purdy road, about half way between "Crittenden at 12 m." and "Confederate Position at 12 m.," and at which point a tablet has been placed by the Park Commissioners. (See map.) From this point the regiment charged a battery located in the road at the northeast corner of Barnes Field. The battery was taken, but the regiment was repulsed, and not until it had been thrice taken was it held by the regiment, which then passed beyond it. At 2 o'clock p. m. the regiment's position was in the Barnes Field, about one-quarter of a mile inside the two-mile circle, and shown on the map, "Crittenden, 2 p. m."

At 2 p. m. General Beauregard began his retreat, which was accomplished at 4 o'clock, and the battle was then pratically over. The Fourteenth Wisconsin was then ordered back to the landing and at once placed on provost guard duty.

The casualties on April 7, 1862, were 16 killed, 74 wounded, 3 missing; total, 93. The names of the killed, as well as of those who died of wounds, is here given. May the sacrifice of their lives be ever remembered by a grateful people.

Killed at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

Captain Geo. E. Waldo, E.
Corporal Joseph King, A.
Corporal Frederick A. Cullen, I.
Private Lucius Barker, G.
Private Samuel Bump, G.
Private John Eastwood, B.
Private Harvey E. Frost, I.
Private John B. Glenn, D.
Private John Moser, G.
Private Ebenezer Newton, G.
Private John D. Putnam, F.
Private Henry Peeler, H.
Private Thomas Rayson, I.
Private John J. Rockwood, I.
Private Gottlieb Schlinsog, I.
Private Thomas Morgan, B.

Battery Charged.

Tablet to 14th Wisconsin Vol. Inf., Point From Which Charge on Battery Was Made.

Died of Wounds Received at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

First Lieutenant Joseph D. Post, B., May 27, 1862.
Sergeant Charles Drake, B, April 20, 1862.
Corporal Water'n R. Lisherness, I, May 18, 1862.
Corporal Horace D. Lyman, K, April 19, 1862.
Private James Alley, C, April 15, 1862.
Private Ezra B. Austin, E. April 10, 1862.
Private Charles G. Bacon, I, May 7, 1862.
Private Charles A. Briar, K, April 26, 1862.
Private John Begood, K, June 8, 1862.
Private Daniel D. Hammon, H, May 29, 1862.
Private John Owens, D, May 7, 1862.
Private Henry Ross, I, April 18, 1862.
Private Ezra L. Whittaker, B, May 9, 1862.

Front of Putnam Stump, Erected by Wisconsin.

Rear View of Putnam Stump, Erected by Wisconsin.

Story of the Putnam Stump on Shiloh Battlefield at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.

J. D. PUTNAM, a member of Company F, Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, was killed April 7, 1862, during a charge of his regiment made upon a rebel battery, and was buried where he fell by his company comrades, at the foot of a young oak tree.

Thomas Steele, one of the burying party, suggested that Putnam's name should be cut into the tree sufficiently low down so that in case the tree was chopped down later on the name should still remain to tell who was there at rest. This suggestion was carried out.

When the Government established a National Cemetery at Pittsburg Landing, Putnam's body was removed thereto, and

his grave in the National Cemetery is, owing to these precautions taken by his comrades in 1862, one of the few bearing full name, company and regiment.

When the Wisconsin Shiloh Monument Commissioners in 1901, visited the battlefield to select a site for a State monument, it was found that the tree had years ago been chopped down, but the stump remained, and though very badly decayed by age, the name of Putnam, cut into the tree in 1862 by his comrades, was still legible. Thomas Steele, who was with the Commission, expressed a desire to have that portion of the stump which bore the inscription given him. After consultation, the National Park Commissioners granted the request, and the portion bearing the inscription was sent to Thomas Steele, who fortunately had it photographed and then forwarded the slab to G. A. R. Memorial Hall, then located in the Capitol at Madison, to be there preserved as a relic. A poor place it proved to be. It was destroyed in the Capitol fire.

The Wisconsin Shiloh Monument Commissioners resolved to mark the spot, because of its absolute and indisputable correctness as to the position of the Fourteenth Regiment at a certain time of the day, and further decided to reproduce the original stump in granite, placing thereon the name, company and regiment of Putnam, as cut into the tree by his comrades, and on the reverse side the legend relating to the incidents connected therewith. The Photograph of the stump in the hands of Captain F. H. Magdeburg, president of the Wisconsin Shiloh Monument Commission, was, with a pencil sketch of the balance of the stump made by the park engineer of the National Commission, sent to Joseph Newall & Co., at Westerly, R. I., who were enabled therefrom to reproduce an exact *fac simile* of the stump as found by the Wisconsin Shiloh Monument Commissioners while visiting the battlefield in 1901.

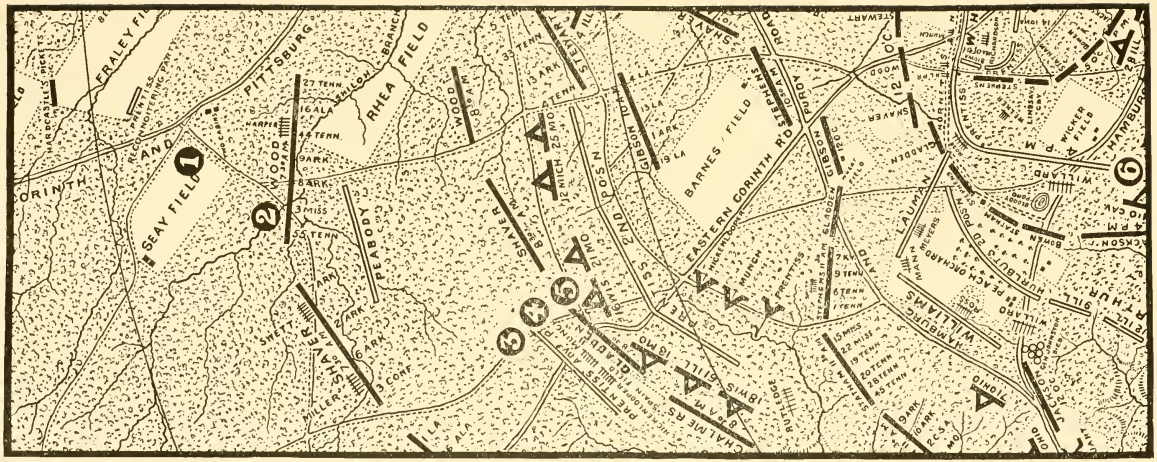
This granite *fac simile* was put in position on April 7, 1906, on a concrete foundation placed by the Park Commissioners, on the identical spot from whence the original stump was removed in order to allow the *fac simile* to be placed.

COL. BENJ. ALLEN

LIEUT. COL. CASSIUS FAIRCHILD

MAJOR THOS. REYNOLDS

16th Wisconsin



FIELD OF OPERATIONS OF THE 16TH WISCONSIN.

1. Tablet 216—Sunrise. Four Companies 16th Wis. Capt. Saxe killed.
2. Tablet 217—6:30 to 7:30 A. M. Four Companies 16th Wis.
3. Tablet 221—7:00 to 8:30 A. M. 16th Wis. Regiment.
4. Burial place of 16th Wis. Inf.
5. Tablet 222—8:30 to 9:00 A. M. 16th Wis. Regiment.
6. Tablet 223—3:00 P. M. 16th Wis. Regiment.

The Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry at Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, and 7, 1862.

By D. G. James.

THE Sixteenth Regiment was ordered into Camp Randall, Madison, Wis., November, 1861, with Benj. Allen, colonel, Cassius Fairchild, lieutenant colonel, Thomas Reynolds, major, and George M. Sabin, adjutant. The muster into the United States service was completed January 31, 1862. They remained in camp, drilling and preparing for the work at the front, until March 13, when they struck camp and took the train for St. Louis, Mo. Arrived the night of the 14th at East St. Louis. On the morning of the 15th the regiment was transferred from the cars to the steamer Planet and ordered to report to General Grant at Savannah, Tenn.

The voyage was down the Mississippi to Cairo, thence up the Ohio to Paducah, Ky., thence up the Tennessee to Savannah, where they arrived the 20th, and then proceeded up the river to Pittsburg Landing, disembarking in the afternoon of the same day. The entire voyage passed very pleasantly, stopping at different historical points. Among them was Johnsonville and Fort Henry, which showed the effects of Commodore Foote's bombarding in February.

We camped near the river several days, when the regiment was ordered out to the front of the encampment and attached to Colonel Peabody's brigade of General Prentiss' Sixth Division, Army of the Tennessee. Here it remained, doing camp duty and engaged in the various drills of the brigade and division.

April 4 General Prentiss ordered a review of the division in a field to our left and front about a quarter of a mile, since known as the review field. After the review of the troops the general took a gallop down an old road to the front, accompanied by his escort. He had proceeded hardly eighty rods before he encoun-

tered a squadron of Confederates coolly witnessing the review. They beat a hasty retreat without any demonstrations. That night General Prentiss advanced his picket line further to the front. Saturday afternoon (the 5th), Companies A, B, C and D of the regiment were ordered out, with two companies of the Twenty-first Missouri, under command of Colonel Moore. They advanced about one and one-half miles to our right and front, covering the front and left of General Sherman's division, near the Corinth and Pittsburg road in the edge of the Fraley Field, about a mile in front of Shiloh Church and one and one-half miles from our camp. Here they remained until the morning of the 6th, when, between 4 and 5 o'clock, Colonel Moore, hearing a commotion in his front, ordered Captain Saxe to deploy his company and make an advance, which he promptly executed. He had proceeded but a short distance when his command received a volley from the enemy, which killed Captain Saxe and Sergeant John Williams. This was the opening of the battle of Shiloh, and the time was 4:55 a. m.

It is conceded that Captain Saxe was the first officer who was killed in that battle, and it further dispels the erroneous idea that some far-distant historian had that General Prentiss' division was surprised that morning and the men bayoneted in their beds.

General Prentiss, having been informed of what was transpiring at the front, came up to Colonel Allen's tent, who was already out, and informed him of the death of Captain Saxe, and ordered him to get the balance of his regiment into line and be ready to move. He went on down the line ordering out the balance of the Twenty-first Missouri on his way to brigade headquarters. He returned from his own headquarters, mounted, at about 6 a. m. He ordered the brigade forward into line of battle, which advanced about eighty rods, where they remained about half an hour, when the regiment was ordered to change front to the right, going about another quarter of a mile in front of our camp, near the Rhea Field, where we awaited the coming of the advance skirmish line, which was falling back slowly, impeding the advance of the enemy as much as possible.

Here the four companies, except some that were in other parts of the field, joined the regiment, and the whole brigade became engaged in holding the position about half an hour, when we fell

Tablet Erected by U. S. Near Spot Where Captain Saxe of 16th Wisconsin Was Killed April 6th, 1862.
He Was the First Officer Killed at Shiloh.

back about half a mile to the Spain Field. Forming our second line, we held this position until it became impossible, owing to lack of any support on either flank. The brigade was ordered to fall back and form a new line in rear of our camp. This was about 8 o'clock a. m. They fought desperately to hold the camp. Here Lieutenant-Colonel Fairchild was severely wounded and taken from the field. Colonel Allen's horse was killed, and while mounting a second horse that was also killed.

This line was held until the ammunition was nearly exhausted, and the rebel hordes were coming on in front and flank, rolling up great columns like the waves of the ocean.

Finding their valor was of no avail against such odds, General Prentiss told the men to take to the trees for shelter and to fall back, fighting to the best advantage, which they did, doing good work, which the enemy's dead and wounded showed the next day. The line fell back slowly until it found General Hurlbut's division in line. The ammunition becoming exhausted, it had to relinquish its place to an Iowa regiment, supposed to be Colonel Shaw's Fourteenth, of W. H. L. Wallace's division. The regiment went to the rear of Hurlbut's line, replenished their cartridge boxes and was taking a needed rest, having been under fire, without food or water, since 6 a. m. Their rest, however, was of short duration. A staff officer came riding up to Colonel Allen and requested him to put his regiment on the front, relieving an Indiana regiment which was out of ammunition. The Sixteenth promptly responded and immediately opened fire. Soon after Colonel Allen received a wound and had to retire from the field.

The regiment maintained this position until about 3 p. m., when the troops to the left gave way and the regiment had to fall back on the line in the rear of the Bloody Pond, to the left of the Hornet's Nest. Here was more of the desperate fighting, which was the key to the situation, as General Grant informed General Prentiss that if he could hold that position until sundown the army would be safe. He did so, but at a great sacrifice. At 5:30 p. m. he, with a part of his division, was compelled to surrender to avoid being annihilated.

After Colonel Allen was wounded and had left the field, Major Reynolds assumed command, which he retained from then on.

After the surrender of General Prentiss the remainder of the division fell back to the last line formed for that day. The

enemy again appeared in our front, but not with much force. After receiving a couple of well-directed volleys, they fell back out of reach of musketry, and bivouacked for the night in our camp, while our army remained in line exposed to one of the most severe storms that usually follow a battle. This closed the battle for April 6, at that time the bloodiest battle ever fought on the American continent.

The morning of the 7th, after partaking of a breakfast consisting of raw pork and hardtack, the regiment advancing to locate the enemy, found that they had fallen back nearly a mile and lay in line awaiting us. The battle then opened, the army, having been reinforced by General Wallace's division of the Army of the Tennessee, which had not been engaged the previous day, and two divisions of General Buell's army. The Sixteenth was put on the reserve and was used to reinforce different parts of the line as necessity required. The enemy was put on the retrograde movement until about 4 o'clock p. m., when they abandoned the field. The regiment was then ordered to return to its camp, and immediately proceeded to caring for wounded and burying the dead, which latter took us several days, going over the field where we were engaged, some parts of which had caught fire, which prevented us from identifying all of them.

The official report gives the losses of the regiment as follows: Forty killed; one hundred and eighty-eight wounded, of which thirty-nine were mortal; missing, twenty-six, and but four of them were known to have been taken prisoners. One of that number was wounded, which swelled the number of wounded up to one hundred and eighty-nine, and dead to sixty-two, as compiled from the Adjutant General's office in revising reports. It would be well to know that six of the color guard of the regiment were killed, and their remains were laid in a circle around the flagstaff in the National Cemetery at Pittsburg Landing, on the hill overlooking the Tennessee River.

The following are the names of the six that stood by the colors to the last:

Sergeant H. L. Thomas,
Sergeant L. E. Knight,
Sergeant J. L. Holcomb,
Sergeant J. P. Willis,

Members and Friends of the 16th Regiment at the Dedication of Monument.

Burying Place of Color Guard of 16th Wisconsin Around Flag Staff of National Cemetery, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.

Sergeant Philo Perry.
Sergeant Erwin Rider.

Killed in Action.

Edward Saxe, Captain, Company A.
James P. Wilson, Sergeant, Company C.
Joseph L. Holcomb, Sergeant, Company E.
Timothy H. Morris, Corporal, Company B.
Augustus Caldwell, Corporal, Company E.
Ephriam Cooper, Corporal, Company K.
John H. Williams, Sergeant, Company A.
John P. Willis, Sergeant, Company E.
Henry Babcock, Sergeant, Company H.
William M. Taylor, Corporal, Company D.
James V. Walker, Corporal, Company G.
Archer, William, private, Company G.
Austin, William, private, Company I.
Browning, Oliver H., private, Company G.
Belknapp, Lewis R., private, Company G.
Carey, Harrison E., private, Company F.
Clifford, Alonzo, private, Company I.
Clark, William A., private, Company K.
Francisco, Chas. H., private, Company G.
Howe, Cyrus B., private, Company A.
Holton, Henry, private, Company C.
Haskins, Chester W., private, missing, Company D.
Harrington, Alfonso, private, Company D.
Henegan, John L., private, Company G.
Herrick, Orville, private, Company H.
Haskins, George H., private, Company H.
Hodge, Charles, private, Company H.
Hennesey, John, private, Company K.
Knight, Lewis E., private, Company E.
Lincoln, George, private, Company H.
Morse, Anthony, private, Company F.
McNown, John, private, Company F.
Manning, Thomas, private, Company K.
Post, Garret O., private, Company C.
Pettis, Louis, private, missing, Company D.

Perry, Philo, private, Company E.
Prevey, Franklin, private, Company F.
Rider, Erwin, private, Company E.
Stilson, Lyman, private, Company F.
Thomas, Henry L., private, Company E.
Tousley, Stoel A., private, Company K.
Tousley, William H., private, Company K.
Wollem, August, private, Company D.

Missing in Action.

Dexter, Joseph, private, Company B, April 6, 1862.
Ferguson, John A., private, Company F, April 6, 1862.
Fleischbin, Lewis, private, Company D, April 6, 1862.
Hills, Jesse, private, Company B, April 6, 1862.
Rands, James, private, Company G, April 6, 1862.
Parks, William B., private, Company H, April 6, 1862.
Porter, George M., private, Company H, April 6, 1862.
Pettit, Lewis, private, Company E, April 6, 1862.
Redfield, Mills, private, Company H, April 6, 1862.
Weigle, John, private, Company I, April 6, 1862.

Died of Wounds.

Pease, Oliver D., Captain, Company D, April 11, 1862.
Smith, Cooley, First Lieutenant, Company A, May 6, 1862.
Vail, Charles H., First Lieutenant, Company I, April 7, 1862.
Webster, Almon, Sergeant, Company E, April 20, 1862.
Thompson, Asa D., Sergeant, Company H, April 20, 1862.
Barnum, Noah, Corporal, Company G, May 3, 1862.
Rashaw, George J., Corporal, Company H, April 16, 1862.
Valentine, Orlando J., Corporal, Company K, April 18, 1862.
Bennett, Jonathan, private, Company F, May 30, 1862.
Bucchill, George, private, Company I, May 12, 1862.
Blair, John, private, Company H, May 4, 1862.
Camp, George M., private, Company A, April 10, 1862.
Crank, John, private, Company A.
Dart, Charles, private, Company B.
Eldridge, Joshua, private, Company A, April 18, 1862.
Evenson, Ever S., private, Company B, April 23, 1862.

Filke, August W., private, Company C, April 23, 1862.
Fuller, Harrison, private, Company D, May 16, 1862.
Farrington, Milo, private, Company D, May 31, 1862.
Huggins, Hiram, private, Company F, May 7, 1862.
Howard, Harrison C., private, Company I, May 10, 1862.
Kennedy, Michael, private, Company E, April 26, 1862.
Lerch, John, private, Company A, May 3, 1862.
Long, Samuel, private, Company F, May 9, 1862.
Leigh, Richard, private, Company H, May 26, 1862.
McMillan, Malcolm, private, Company C, May 11, 1862.
Mauck, Charles, private, Company G, April 30, 1862.
Marshall, James W., private, Company A.
Murphy, John, private, Company K, May 13, 1862.
Patterson, James, private, Company A, May 4, 1862.
Powers, Henry, private, Company B, May 14, 1862.
Quiner, Joseph C., private, Company B, April 28, 1862.
Raymond, Livius, private, Company H, April 18, 1862.
Smith, Samuel, private, Company E, June 23, 1862.
Skeels, George, private, Company H, May 6, 1862.
Solomon, John, private, Company I, May 17, 1862.
Walbridge, William P., private, Company A, April 21, 1862.
Wooding, Morgan F., private, Company I, April 8, 1862.
Turck, William V., private, Company I, May 15, 1862.

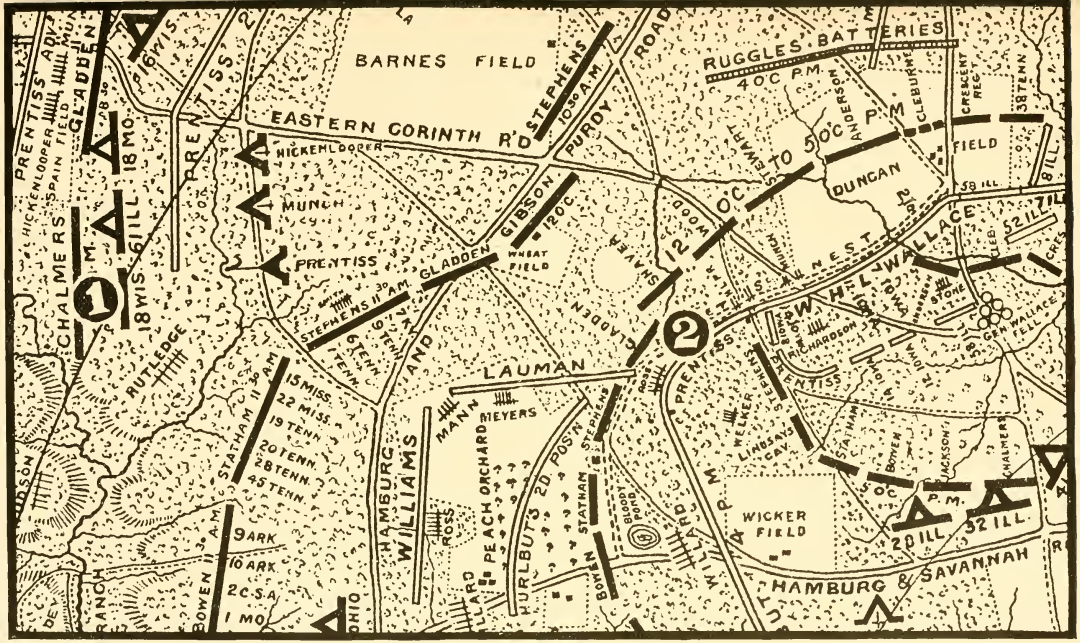
Capt. Saxe's Family at the Place Where the Captain Was Killed.

Burial Place of 16th Wis. Vol. Infantry.

COL. JAS. S. ALBAN,
18th Wisconsin.

Commissioners made all possible efforts to obtain photo of Major Crane, but failed.

LIEUT.-COL. SAMUEL W. BEAL,
18th Wisconsin.



FIELD OF OPERATION OF THE 18TH WISCONSIN.

1. First position—18th Wisconsin on Color line in front of its camp.
2. Second position—18th Wisconsin in Hornets' Nest with Prentiss.

The Eighteenth Regiment, Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers at the Battle of Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, and 7, 1862.

By G. S. Martin.

THE Eighteenth Regiment, Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, was organized in the winter of 1861–62 at Milwaukee, Wis. The companies constituting the regiment were recruited for the most part in the following localities:

Company A—Captain James P. Millard, in Fond du Lac county.

Company B—Captain Charles H. Jackson, in Green county.

Company C—Captain Newton M. Layne, in Vernon county.

Company D—Captain George A. Fisk, in Monroe county.

Company E—Captain William Bremmer, in Marathon and Portage counties.

Company F—Captain Joseph W. Roberts, in Winnebago county.

Company G—Captain John H. Compton, in Wood county.

Company H—Captain David H. Saxton, in Green Lake and Waushara counties.

Company I—Captain William A. Coleman, in Columbia county.

Company K—Captain William J. Kershaw, scattering throughout the State.

During the winter the companies subsequently organized into the Eighteenth Regiment were quartered in the city of Milwaukee, mostly in vacant store buildings. During this time there was little opportunity for company drill except in the manual of arms. In February the regiment was organized and went into barracks in Camp Trowbridge, on the lake shore in Milwaukee. The snow was quite deep, rendering it impossible for the regiment to do much in the line of regimental and battalion

drill. Considerable progress, however, was made in company drill, and the men became fairly proficient in the manual of arms and company maneuvers.

In the latter part of March the regiment received orders to report at St. Louis, where it was supposed it would go into camp and perfect itself in regimental drill before being sent to the front. On Sunday, March 30, the regiment left Milwaukee, arriving at St. Louis the next day in the forenoon. Here it remained on the river levee some hours and then embarked on the packet John Warner and steamed down the river. The boat was laden with government supplies and the soldiers were crowded on the upper deck. Arriving at Cairo, the boat took its course up the Ohio River to Paducah, where the regiment disembarked and marched through the principal streets. Here the men saw the first evidences of real war. Stacked in two huge piles were some twenty thousand stand of arms, said to have been captured from the rebels at Fort Donelson. After an hour's march the regiment re-embarked and started up the Tennessee River toward its destination. The men had no definite knowledge as to where they were going, but there was a general impression that troops were being massed at some point on the river preparatory to a general engagement. The regiment had been equipped with Belgian muskets, which were very heavy and awkward, and on the levee at St. Louis forty rounds of cartridges had been distributed to each man. While passing up the river the boys got considerable practice shooting at loons and other objects.

On Saturday morning, April 5, the boat touched at Savannah, Tenn., and reported to General Grant, who had his headquarters at this point. The regiment was ordered to Pittsburg Landing, some ten miles further up the river, and assigned to General Prentiss' division. Arriving at Pittsburg Landing, on the west bank of the river, about noon, the regiment disembarked. This place was, like scores of other landings on the river, simply a landing place for boats. At the landing were one or two log cabins, which constituted the "place." This point had doubtless been selected as the nearest point on the river to Corinth, some twenty-three miles distant, where it was known that a rebel army was gathering. The river at this point runs almost directly north. At the time of disembarking many of the men were without rations. The regiment formed in line and marched

Tablet Erected to the 18th Wisconsin by U. S.

back from the river in a southwesterly direction about two miles, going into camp near a small field known as "Spain Field," about one-half mile east of one of the roads leading from Pittsburg Landing to Corinth. During the late afternoon and evening the regiment pitched its Sibley tents. The field which constituted the camp sloped toward the east and toward the river. The camp fronted west and toward Corinth. At the rear and easterly from the camp was a deep ravine, and beyond it was quite a steep rise covered with timber. In front of the camp and along the west edge of the field ran diagonally toward the left of the regiment another ravine, quite deep and skirted with timber. This ravine was perhaps sixty or eighty rods distant from the extreme right of the regiment, with intervening timber At the left of the regiment this ravine was somewhat deeper and ran within perhaps twenty rods of the extreme left of the regiment, where Company B was stationed.

The Eighteenth Regiment formed part of Miller's brigade, which occupied the extreme left of Prentiss' division. On the extreme left of Miller's brigade was the Fifteenth Michigan, and next to it was the Eighteenth Wisconsin. Prentiss' division formed the extreme left of the Union army, and between it and the river was a gap of over a mile entirely unoccupied by troops except by Stuart's brigade, which was stationed nearly a mile from Prentiss' division, to the rear and toward the landing.

When the regiment went into camp on the afternoon of the 5th the men had no thought of an enemy being nearer than Corinth. The picket line that night was stationed less than half a mile in advance. That night the men made their bed for the first time in their army experience on the ground, and retired with no more expectation of an attack than they had in their barracks in Milwaukee. During the night occasional shots were heard in the direction of Corinth, but nothing was thought of the firing until early morning, when it became more frequent and soon continuous on the right, single shots giving way to volleys, and before the men had finished their breakfast the long roll sounded and the regiment fell into line for its baptismal fire. The regiment was formed about half way between its tents and the ravine and skirting timber in front. In the front of Peabody's brigade, constituting the right of Prentiss' division, skirmishers had been thrown out along the Corinth road, and these first engaged the enemy about 5 o'clock in the morning. This skirmish line was

being driven back before the main body of the rebel army, and the battle soon raged along the entire line of Prentiss' division. After getting in line the Eighteenth remained some thirty minutes or more before it was attacked, throwing out a skirmish line across the ravine in front and then withdrawing it. Meantime, the Fifteenth Michigan, being without ammunition, was withdrawn from the field, passing to the rear and joining McClernand's division on the right of Prentiss. This left the Eighteenth Wisconsin on the extreme left of Prentiss' division, with the wide gap before mentioned on its left. The enemy evidently knew our position better than we did ourselves, and it was their plan to pass our left flank and throw themselves between our troops and the river, which their superior numbers on the first day of the fight enabled them to do. This plan was pushed with vigor all of the first day of the fight. In carrying out this plan of attack, after driving in our skirmish line on the right of Prentiss' division, the enemy spread out along our line to the left, massing regiment after regiment on the front of the Eighteenth under cover of the timber and the ravine, by reason of which their movements were unobserved and they were able to approach within thirty or forty rods of our line without being seen. The rebel troops massed in front of the Eighteenth was Chalmers' brigade, consisting of five Mississippi regiments. A member of Company B, which occupied the extreme left of the Eighteenth, stood where, by reason of a deep depression in the bank of the ravine, he could see the rebel troops passing along the ravine to the left. He says that he saw rank after rank of troops passing along the ravine to the left, so that when the enemy opened fire on the regiment from the timber and brow of the ravine, they had already turned its left flank. In the meantime, the enemy had pressed in on the right of the regiment, under cover of the timber, and were passing around its right flank. This left the regiment exposed to a fire from the front and also to an enfilading fire from both flanks. There the regiment stood in the open field as if on dress parade, with its tents for a background, exposed to a merciless fire from the brow of the ravine in front and also from both flanks. If the regiment had been lined up on the brow of the ravine in front or taken position on the ridge to the rear, instead of in the open field, the advantage would have been in its favor. But its officers knew nothing of

View Near Last Position of that Part of the 18th Wisconsin Taken Prisoners with Gen. Prentiss 5:30 P. M., April 6th, 1862.

war or its stratagems, and apparently had no thought of availing themselves of the natural advantages which the contour of the field presented. If the regiment had been drawn up for the special purpose of giving the enemy all the natural advantages the field presented, and placing our troops in the most dangerous and exposed position, the plan could not have been better carried out. This is not said for the purpose of placing any blame on the officers, who got themselves for the most part killed off or captured before the battle was through. These officers were among the bravest, but they knew nothing of war.

As the result of this exposed position, after a few volleys the regiment retreated to the ridge in the rear of the camp, leaving many of its number killed and wounded on the field and its camp in the possession of the enemy. The rebels came up out of the ravine with a yell and immediately fell to plundering the camp. This very nearly cost them all the advantage they had gained, for the Eighteenth had established a new line on the ridge, and poured in a galling fire on the exuberant enemy. Here some severe fighting ensued, but the position could not be maintained by our troops, for the enemy seemed to be in such force on this part of the field that they had no difficulty in engaging our front and at the same time closing in on our flanks, necessitating retreat or capture. Slowly and stubbornly the men gave way before the heavy rebel lines, obstinately resisting their advance through scattering trees, until they found a new position about three-quarters of a mile from their first line, in a washed-out road in a small grove that has since been known as the "Hornets' Nest," on account of the severe fighting and terrible execution in the enemy's ranks here inflicted. The brave men who held that position against fearful odds for many hours rendered a service that cannot be properly estimated, because the rebels there checked in their advance would have been invaluable to their comrades, who had already turned the left flank of our army and were pressing on toward the landing, which they failed to reach because of their weakened lines and diminished numbers. Three times the rebel brigades charged this Hornets' Nest position and three times were driven back. Then sixty-two pieces of artillery were brought up, making a line a quarter of a mile long, being placed as near together as they could be worked, and ordered to fire at will, and the terrible

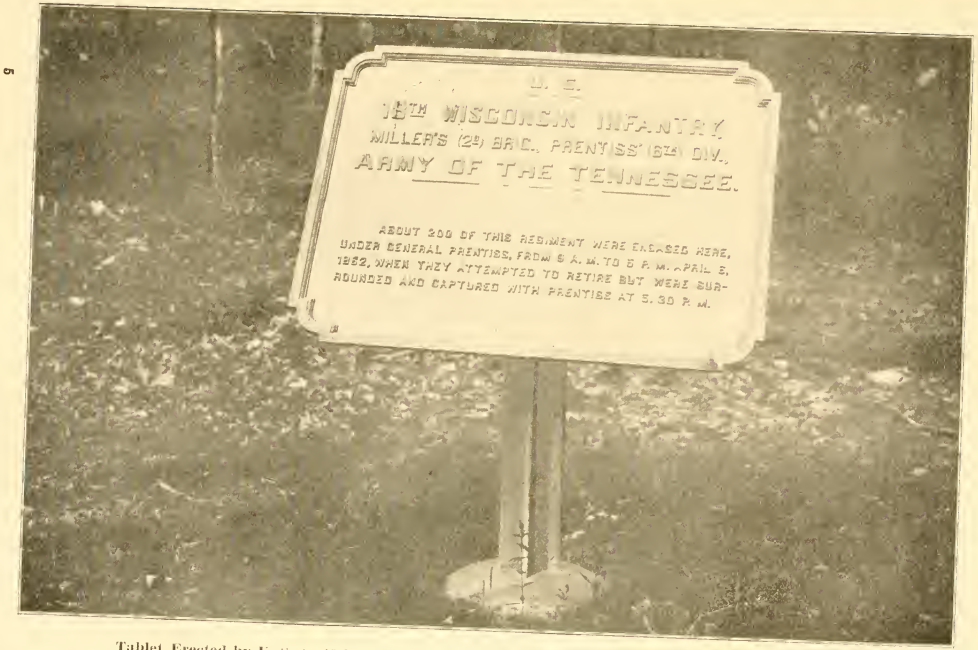
carnage that followed made it impossible long to endure the storm of lead and iron that came from those guns. Words are inadequate to properly picture the resulting scene. Smoke enshrouded alike friend and foe with one vast pall. Neither side could see the other. Guns were aimed at sound rather than at objects. This position was maintained till about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when it was found that the enemy had reached a position to our rear, and our troops abandoned their stronghold only to find themselves surrounded; and at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon about twenty-two hundred of Prentiss' division were captured, among whom were nearly two hundred of the Eighteenth. Among the commissioned officers of the Eighteenth captured at this point were:

Captain James P. Millard, commanding Company A.
Captain Newton M. Layne, commanding Company C.
Captain George Fisk, commanding Company D.
Captain William Bremmer, commanding Company E.
Captain D. H. Saxton, commanding Company H.
First Lieutenant Thomas A. Jackson, commanding Company B.
First Lieutenant George Stokes, commanding Company F.
First Lieutenant Ira H. Ford, commanding Company I.
First Lieutenant D. W. C. Wilson, of Company D.
First Lieutenant S. D. Woodworth, of Company H.
Second Lieutenant O. A. Southmayd, of Company I.

At the point of this surrender and near the "Hornets' Nest" the National Commission of the Shiloh Battlefield has placed an iron tablet containing this inscription:

"Eighteenth Wisconsin Infantry, Miller's Brigade, Army of the Tennessee. About 200 of this regiment were engaged here under General Prentiss from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., April 6, 1862, when they attempted to retire, but were captured with Prentiss at 5:30 p. m."

The casualties among the officers of the regiment during the first day's fight were: Lieutenant George Walbridge, Company E, wounded during the first attack, and also Lieutenants Thomas J. Potter, Company A, and S. D. Woodworth, Company I, wounded later in the day. Captain John H. Compton, of Company G, was killed while rallying his men. About 1 o'clock, while gallantly encouraging his boys in the Hornets' Nest, Colonel Alban was shot from his horse by a sharpshooter, dying the



Tablet Erected by U. S. to 18th Wis. Vol. Inf. Near Spot Where About 200 Were Captured With Gen. Prentiss at 5:30 P. M., April 6, 1862.

following day. A few minutes after, Lieutenant-Colonel Beal, who had gone afoot on the firing line to tell of the colonel's wound and assume command, fell with a ball through his leg; and about this time Acting Adjutant Edward Colman was severely wounded. Just before the surrender, Major Crane, while seated upon his horse, fell pierced by eight bullets from a volley of rebel flankers.

In falling back from the first line of attack, the regiment, owing to its lack of training in regimental movements, became somewhat disorganized, and portions of it became detached from the main body. These detached portions did good service during the first day in other commands, principally in General Hurlbut's division. On the second day of the fight about two hundred and fifty of the regiment were gathered by a few remaining officers and formed into a battalion, and acted as a support of a battery. Early in the morning of the second day they advanced with Buell's force and drove the enemy before them, reaching their old camp in the afternoon about 4 o'clock. During the evening other parts of the regiment came in, so that there were about five hundred men in camp, together with the wounded that had been picked up on the field. The regiment went into the battle about nine hundred strong. During the following summer it mustered about three hundred men fit for duty.

Adjutant General Gaylord, of Wisconsin, in his report, says of the Eighteenth Wisconsin: "The terrible list of casualties shows that on this blood-stained field they sustained the reputation of Wisconsin soldiers." And Governor Harvey, who lost his life looking after the Wisconsin sick and wounded on this field, writing from the battlefield shortly after the battle, says: "Many regiments of that fight may well covet the impression which the Eighteenth Wisconsin left, of personal bravery, of heroic daring and determined endurance."

On account of the disorganized condition of the regiment after the battle, owing to the loss of all its field officers, including the acting adjutant and most of the company officers, the reports of the killed and wounded in this battle are very imperfect, and it is impossible at this late day to obtain an absolutely correct list. It is more than probable that some who were reported "missing" were killed and buried on the field without identification. Several of those captured, and who died soon after in rebel prisons,

were doubtless wounded, but the fact never reported. The mortality in the regiment shortly after the battle was great, twenty-nine having died during the months of April and May.

According to the official reports of the War Department, there were twenty-four killed and died of wounds, eighty-three wounded, and one hundred and seventy-four taken prisoners. The following lists of those who were killed or died of wounds and of the wounded in this battle, are somewhat larger than the official report, showing that the number of killed, including those who died of wounds, was forty-one, and that the number of wounded was ninety-three. These lists have been compiled from the Adjutant General's reports and from lists appearing in Quinner's and Love's histories of Wisconsin troops in the Rebellion, and from information gathered from members of the regiment:

List of Killed and Those Who Died of Wounds.

Field Officers—Colonel James S. Alban and Major Josiah W. Crane, 2.

Company A—Corporal Marcenus Gurnee, Privates Cephus A. Whitmore, Thomas Leeman and Marshall Caffeen, 4.

Company B—Privates Hiram E. Bailey and William Spencer (Redmond McGuire was shot by his guard in prison at Tuscaloosa, Ala., April 10), 3.

Company C—Privates William Kettle, Norris W. Saxton, Samuel Sager and Samuel Fish, 4.

Company D—Privates George Hicks and Milton M. Stewart, 2.

Company E—Corporal John E. Field, Privates Clifton G. Merrill, Reuben Edminster, George W. Evans and Isaac Levisee, 5.

Company F—Privates Otis A. Cotton, Robert N. McWilliams, Hartley W. Onderdonk, Henry I. Jenkins and Ambrose Felton, 5.

Company G—Captain John H. Compton, Private A. M. Coon, 2.

Company H—Privates Edward B. Ballou, Joseph H. Garlap, Solomon Mansfield, Clark P. Walker and Eugene Gay, 5.

Company I—Sergeant Rensler Cronk, Corporal Thomas Las-

Members and Friends of the 18th Regiment at the Dedication of Monument.

key, Privates Morris C. Cook, George W. Hillman, John Louth, Benjamin W. Shaver, Alfred Q. Edson and John Topp, 8.

Company K—Jefferson Kingsley, 1.

Total killed and died of wounds, 41.

Wounded.

Field Officers—Lieutenant Colonel Beal and Acting Adjutant Edward Colman, 2.

Company A—Lieutenant Thomas J. Potter, Corporal C. C. Whitney, Privates D. C. Bailey, Richard H. Heart, Leander Depuy, Ludwig Hulzer, J. Kocher, Alf. Losey, O. R. Norris and G. W. Sparks, 10.

Company B—Privates E. Combs and F. M. Bailey, 2.

Company C—Privates H. Clary, W. W. Dikeman, John Kickpatrick, Hiram Moody, Patrick Mooney, Laughlin Quinn, Benjamin F. Rants, J. J. Swain and Augustus Singer, 11.

Company D—Corporal John Williams, Privates Ephraim Croker, Henry Beach, Hugh C. Wilson, John D. Jewell, Thomas Stevenson, C. N. Sprout, John Gary, Charles Molla, Ezra Hankabout and Andrew Elickson, 11.

Company E—Captain William Bremmer, Lieutenant George Walbridge, Corporal Orrin Clough, Privates Albert Taylor, Walter Whittiker, S. R. Hayner, George S. Martin, Jr., William H. Sherwin, John Harris, John Kinney and Ed. L. Kent, 12.

Company F—Privates George Durr, Ambrose Felton, D. M. Wilson, James M. Stanton, George Gould, James W. Samphier, Eli R. Northam, Napoleon Whitman and Homer K. Nichols, 9.

Company G—Privates Stephen H. Snyder, A. G. Loomis, Joseph Bullock, John S. Eaton and Edward Durkee, 5.

Company H—Lieutenant S. D. Woodworth, Sergeant Albert Gates, Privates John C. Horton, E. T. Chamberlain, Edwin Potts, Samuel Bixby, John Cary, B. W. Coates, F. Decell, Gideon F. Devore, A. F. Dowd, Zadock K. Mallory and Abram Devore, 13.

Company I—Sergeant Samuel C. Alban, Privates Cornelius Devere, S. W. M. Smith, E. M. Haight, W. Miller, Duncan McCloud, Peter Calahan, James Leitch, Oliver Gunderson, Albert Turck, Frederick Everson, Adrastus Cook, Ferdinand Benta,

John N. James, S. Bennett, S. Langdon, George Dexter and William H. Ferguson, 19.

Company K—Privates Ferdinando Councilman, William P. Green and William Lowe, 3.

Total number wounded, 93.

JAMES E. YEATMAN,
President the Western Sanitary Commission.

His entire time and energies were for four years devoted to the work of the Western Sanitary Commission. He was a native of Nashville, Tenn., highly esteemed by Generals Grant and Sherman.

This Tablet Erected by U. S. Marks the Location Where the First Tent Field Hospital Ever Used in War Stood.

Marching to the Dedication Grounds.

Dedication of Wisconsin Monument on the Battlefield of Shiloh, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 7, 1906, at 9:30 O'clock.

Wisconsin Shiloh Monument Commissioners—Captain F. H. Magdeburg, President, Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Milwaukee; [1]Lieutenant and Adjutant D. Lloyd Jones, Secretary, Sixteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Milwaukee; Mr. R. E. Osborne, Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, La Crosse; Mr. D. G. James, Secretary, Sixteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Richland Center; Mr. J. W. Baldock, Eighteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Chilton.

[1] Died December 29, 1904.

Program

Captain F. H. Magdeburg, *President*

Wisconsin Shiloh Monument Commission, Presiding.

Prayer, ... Rev. W. D. Dunn
Pastor of Shiloh Church

Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean, . . . *Thomas à Becket*
Miss Lucile Strang.

Old Glory, ... *James Whitcomb Riley*
Gen. J. H. Stibbs.

Battle Hymn of the Republic, ... *Julia Ward Howe*
Miss Fawcett and Mrs. E. R. Buckley.

Oration, ... Judge Jacob Fawcett, of Omaha
Private 16th Wis. Vol. Inf., wounded at Shiloh

Dixie Land, ... *Daniel D. Emmett*
Savannah Military Band.

Decoration Day on the Place, . . . *James Whitcomb Riley*
Gen. J. H. Stibbs.

Tenting on the Old Camp Ground, . . . *Walter Kittredge*
Miss Fawcett and Mrs. E. R. Buckley.

Poem, A Tribute to Those Who Fell on the Battlefield of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862. Written for the occasion by Comrade G. S. Martin . . . . *G. S. Martin*
Co. E, 18th Wis. Inf.

Transfer of Monument to Gov. James O Davidson . .
Capt. F. H. Magdeburg
President Wisconsin Shiloh Mon. Com.

Star Spangled Banner, ... *Francis Scott Key*
Savannah Military Band.

Acceptance of Monument and Presentation of same to the United States Government . . Gov. James O. Davidson

Acceptance of Monument on behalf of U. S. Government . . . . . Colonel Cornelius Cadle
Chairman of Shiloh National Military Park Commission.

Remarks . . . . . General Basil W. Duke
Member of Shiloh Nat'l Military Park Com.

Song—America, ... *Dr. Samuel F. Smith*
Miss Fawcett and Mrs. E. R. Buckley.

Benediction, ... Rev. W. D. Dunn
Pastor of Shiloh Church

Dedication.

On the morning of April 7, 1906, the dedication party formed at the Landing, and, headed by the colors of the Society of the Fourteenth Wisconsin, carried by Thomas Steele, of Depere, and those of the Society of the Sixteenth Wisconsin, carried by H. J. Smith, of Racine, marched to the monument, followed by vehicles carrying those not able to march, as well as the ladies of the party.

At exactly 9:30 a. m. Captain F. H. Magdeburg, the president of the Wisconsin Shiloh Monument Commission and presiding officer at the dedication, stepped to the front and announced that the proceedings would commence, and introduced the Rev. W. D. Dunn, pastor of Shiloh Church, who then opened the exercises with prayer.

Prayer by the Rev. W. D. Dunn.

Oh, Lord God of Heaven and Earth, Thou art the God of the North, the God of the South, the God of the East, and the God of the West. All the nations of the earth from Thy bounty have been blessed. We thank Thee for Thy goodness and mercy that Thou hast extended unto us from infancy to the present good hour. Thou hast blessed us with both temporal and spiritual blessings; Thou hast led us through dangers seen and unseen by us.

We thank Thee for health and life, the right exercise of mind and body.

We are the spared monuments of Thy tender love and mercy.

We thank Thee for all of these blessings, and for all of these opportunities for doing good; help us to improve them as we should.

And as we, the North and the South, come together to unveil this monument to the memory of the brave Wisconsin soldiers who fought in Shiloh Battle, may we all be reminded that our life work, thoughts, words, and deeds, are to be unveiled at the judgment bar of God.

Lord, help us to so think, speak and act, that we shall not be ashamed of our record.

May this occasion be a fresh reminder to us that there is a greater battle to be fought by each of us than was fought at Shiloh; a battle against sin and Satan; and as our comrades

fall at their posts, one by one, may we lend a hand of help and sympathy to ease and comfort them as they fall and pass through the valley of the shadow of death, hold up the flag of Jesus with the other hand to all the world, and do not let it trail in the dust.

Oh, may we be as valiant in fighting for Jesus as these Wisconsin soldiers were in fighting for the Union.

Sanctify this occasion to the good of us all; and should we never meet again in this world, may we fight such a good fight for Jesus that we may meet in that world of everlasting bliss, to live with God and the angels forever, through Jesus Christ our Redeemer. Amen.

Columbia The Gem of The Ocean.

Thomas à Becket.

Miss Lucile Strang.

O Columbia, the gem of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free;
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
A world offers homage to thee.
Thy mandates make heroes assemble
When Liberty's form stands in view,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble
When borne by the red, white, and blue.

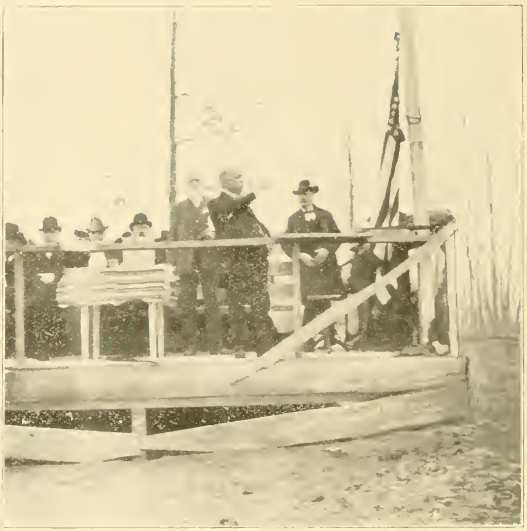
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble
When borne by the red, white, and blue.

When war winged its wide desolation,
And threaten'd the land to deform,
The ark then of Freedom's foundation,
Columbia rode safe through the storm;
With her garlands of vict'ry around her,
When so grandly she bore her brave crew,
With her flag proudly floating before her,
The boast of the red, white, and blue.

The boast of the red, white, and blue,
The boast of the red, white, and blue,
With her flag proudly floating before her,
The boast of the red, white, and blue.

The wine cup, the wine cup bring hither,
And fill you it true to the brim,
May the wreaths they have won never wither,
Nor the star of their glory grow dim.
May the service united ne'er sever,
But they to their colors prove true,
The army and navy for ever,
Three cheers for the red, white, and blue.

Three cheers for the red, white, and blue,
Three cheers for the red, white, and blue,
The army and navy forever,
Three cheers for the red, white, and blue.



Gen. J. H. Stibbs Reciting "Old Glory."

The Name of Old Glory.

James Whitcomb Riley.

GENERAL J. H. STIBBS.

Mr. Chairman, Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have often wondered whether our people, as a rule, ever stop to consider and appreciate how remarkable it was that nearly eighteen centuries of our Christian era should have passed before the "Stars and Stripes" were discovered. For centuries before Columbus discovered America the nations of the old world were at war, governments were destroyed and obliterated, new dynasties were formed, and the ingenuity of man was taxed to its utmost in designing and constructing new flags and banners that would lead great armies to victory; but in all of their planning and designing no one of them thought of the "Stars and Stripes," and it was left for the men of free America, when they met to found this glorious Republic of ours, to discover,

invent and get a patent for "The Star-Spangled Banner," the flag of our Union. It did not represent a section or a faction, but was adopted by all of the States, and during all of the weary years of the Revolution it was carried by our gallant troops, until beneath its silken folds the immortal Washington received the surrender of the British army at Yorktown; and for more than three-quarters of a century prior to our great Civil War it was recognized, loved and revered, as it is today, by all loyal citizens of the Republic—North, South, East and West. It embodies more of beauty and sentiment, and commands more universal respect throughout the world, than the flag of any other nation. Some years ago someone—no one knows who—gave our flag the name of "Old Glory," and on every hand the name was accepted as a most appropriate one; but in recent years the question has been asked, over and over again, "When, where and by whom was our flag first called 'Old Glory'?" And, finally, James Whitcomb Riley, in a poem which Henry Watterson, of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, pronounced to be the best that had been written in the decade in which it appeared, asked the question of the flag itself, and permitted the old banner to make answer. This I will now give you.

Old Glory, say, who,
By the ships and the crew,
And the long, blended ranks of the gray and the blue,
Who gave you, Old Glory, the name that you bear
With such pride everywhere,
As you cast yourself free through the rapturous air,
And leap out full length, as we're wanting you to?
Who gave you that name, with the ring of the same,
And the honor and fame so becoming to you?
Your stripes stroked in ripples of white and of red,
With your stars at their glittering best overhead.
By day or by night
Their delightfulest light
Laughing down from their little square heaven of blue!
Who gave you the name of Old Glory—say, who—
Who gave you the name of Old Glory?
The old banner lifted, and faltering then
In vague lisps and whispers fell silent again.

Old Glory, speak out! we are asking about
How you happened to "favor" a name, so to say,
That sounds so familiar and careless and gay
As we cheer it and shout in our wild, breezy way—
We—the crowd, every man of us, calling you that—
We—Tom, Dick, and Harry—each swinging his hat
And hurrahing, "Old Glory," like you were our kin,
When, Lord, we all know we're as common as sin!
And yet it just seems like you humor us all

And waft us your thanks, as we hail you and fall
Into line, with you over us, waving us on
Where our glorified, sanctified betters have gone.
And this is the reason we're wanting to know
(And we're wanting it so!
Where our own fathers went we are willing to go)
Who gave you the name of Old Glory—O ho!—
Who gave you the name of Old Glory?
The old flag unfurled with a billowy thrill
For an instant; then wistfully sighed and was still.

Old Glory, the story we're wanting to hear
Is what the plain facts of your christening were—
For your name—just to hear it,
Repeat it and cheer it, 's a tang to the spirit
As salt as a tear;
And seeing you fly, and the boys marching by,
There's a shout in the throat and a blur in the eye
And an aching for you always—or die,
If, dying, we still keep you waving on high.
And so by our love
For you, floating above,
And the scars of all wars, and the sorrows thereof,
Who gave you the name, Old Glory, and why
Are we thrilled at the name of Old Glory?
Then the old banner leaped, like a sail in the blast,
And fluttered an audible answer at last.

And it spake, with a shake of the voice, and it said:
"By the driven snow white and the living blood red
Of my bars, and their heaven of stars overhead—
By the symbol conjoined of them all, skyward cast,
As I float from the steeple or flap at the mast,
Or droop o'er the sod where the long grasses nod—
My name is as old as the Glory of God.
So I came by the name of Old Glory."

Battle Hymn of the Republic.

Julia Ward Howe.

Miss Fawcett and Mrs. E. R. Buckley.

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord:
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He has loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible, swift sword:
His truth is marching on.

I have seen him in the watch-fires of a hundred circling camps;
They have builded him an altar in the evening dews and damps;
I can read his righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps:
His day is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel writ in burnished rows of steel:
"As ye deal with my contemners, so with you my grace shall deal:
Let the hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with his heel,
Since God is marching on."

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before his judgment seat;
Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer him! be jubilant, my feet!
Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in his bosom, that transfigures you and me;
As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
While God is marching on.

[1] JUDGE JACOB FAWCETT
Orator

Address at the Dedication of the Monument Erected by the State of Wisconsin on the Battlefield of Shiloh in Memory of Her Soldiers Who Fought on the Field.

Delivered April 7, 1906, by Jacob Fawcett of Omaha, Neb.

"Put off thy shoes from off thy feet for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground."

What was true of the place where God thus spoke to Moses from the burning bush at Horeb is true of the place where we stand today; and I feel myself under the spell of those words as I enter upon the delivery of this address.

This ground is holy, not because *soldiers* who were killed in a great battle lie buried here, but because it covers *patriots*, who freely and bravely died for a great cause; for a country to which their forefathers had been divinely directed, and which they had dedicated to the eternal principles of civil and religious liberty; to freedom in its fullest and broadest sense, and to the principle of true democracy that all men are created equal and

[1] Now one of the judges of the supreme court of Nebraska.

have an equal right to the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Eighteen hundred and sixty-one opened upon a nation extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf. A nation vast in extent and mighty in resources, but a novice in war. A nation devoting all of its energies to peaceful pursuits, and leaving wars and their attendant evils to other less enlightened countries. A casual observer would have said: "Here is a nation whose prospects for the future are all that the most dissatisfied or ambitious heart could wish. Here peace and prosperity must ever reign." But a closer look at our nation's sky would have revealed the coming storm which was so soon to break upon us with such destructive force. Our nation had sinned. From its early infancy it had fostered and maintained within its midst an evil of such magnitude in the sight of the great God who rules over the destinies of nations that continued peace and prosperity were impossible. A dark cloud had been rapidly gathering on the southern horizon. The plagues of Egypt were about to be visited upon us, with this difference—the last scourge of the Egyptians was the first scourge of Americans. The cloud continued to spread until all of that portion of our nation's sky which covered this evil became dark and threatening. The mutterings of the thunders of discontent and oppression could be plainly heard. Various means were tried to avert the threatened storm, but all were in vain. The messenger of death went forth and the storm cloud broke. The nation's night of war and death was long and terrible, and when the night had passed away and the dawn of peace returned it was found that the death messenger had scarcely missed a home. Lamentations for the dead went up all over the land. The first-born, and the son of old age; husbands, fathers and brothers, alike lay moldering on southern soil. But the sin that had caused the war had been removed, and our nation started out upon a new life, with obedience to God as the foundation, supporting the broad arch of universal liberty; and to the top of that arch was nailed the flag of our country, where it waves today, proclaiming to the whole world that we are now *in reality* what we have always professed to be, *the Land of the Free*. As a result of that great struggle, this nation is now so thoroughly united that, travel where you will,

from east to west, or north to south, were it not for an empty sleeve here and an artificial limb or a crutch there, with an occasional mourner who will not be comforted, we would not be able to realize that we had passed through such a terrible war within so short a time. The institution of slavery, which was the cause of all our trouble, is a thing of the past, and today the people of the South sincerely join with us of the North in declaring that it is *gone forever*, and can never again be the cause of strife or discord between us. There is nothing in any part of this fair land today to occasion any sectional strife or bitterness, or cause any of the members of our great and happy family to take up arms against their brothers. Our recent war with Spain demonstrated the fact that if any nation engages in war with the United States Government, it must expect to wage that war against a united people. As our minds go back today to that terrible struggle which took place on this historic field, and we witness again the wonderful courage and endurance of the men who fought here, on both sides of that great battle, we are able to realize what such men, standing shoulder to shoulder under one flag, in defense of one government, would be able to accomplish in a struggle with any foreign foe. As we of the North assemble here today for the purpose of dedicating this monument to the memory of Wisconsin soldiers who perished here, our hearts rejoice to feel that in coming to this place we are not coming into an enemy's country, and that our dead do not lie in an enemy's soil, but that we have assembled here among the people of the South and are mingling with them as members of a reunited family. That we are among those who honor our dead as we honor theirs. That we of the North join with the people of the South in saying that the heroes of this great battle wore both the blue and the gray. My sentiments today are aptly expressed by the poet:

"In New England's fragrant forests;
'Mid Nevada's rugged hills:
'Mid her arid plains absorbing
All her myriad snow-fed rills:
In the southern groves of cypress:
On the northwest's open fields;
Where the cane gives up her juices,
And the hill his granite yields:
Wheresoe'er our starry banner
To the winds its folds may give,
There, my countrymen and neighbors,
There, as brothers, let us live."

This sentiment, which is now shared by all of the people of every portion of this wonderful country, has made this the greatest nation the world has ever known, and one which all future republics will use as their model.

We of Omaha, who formerly lived in the State we represent here today, are wont to speak of her as the "good old State of Wisconsin;" and a good—yea, grand—old State it is today; but when the deadly struggle of '61 to 65 opened it was in its infancy as a State. I was admitted into Wisconsin in 1847 (the day I was born), but it was then only a territory; and it was not until the following year that it was admitted into the great sisterhood of States. So that, when the war began, Wisconsin was only thirteen years old. But what a sturdy, brave and loyal member of the Union it proved itself to be! In 1860 the official census showed a population in the State of 776,455. If we take six persons as the average of a family (and many of those old pioneer families were much more Rooseveltian than that), there were 129,607 families in the State at the beginning of the war. Out of those 129,607 families, 91,379 men went forth and offered themselves as sacrifices on the alter of their country. Of that number 10,868 are known to have paid the terrible price of freedom and made the last great sacrifice of loyalty, while 258 are still *missing*—the saddest word that can be spoken of a soldier. Some of them lie in unknown and unmarked graves, while others were left to molder above ground, in some remote corner of the field, upon the very spot where their sacrifice was made, without even the doubtful benefit of an enemy's burial.

> "Cover the thousands who sleep far away.
> Sleep where their friends cannot find them today;
> They, who in mountain and hillside and dell,
> Rest where they wearied, and lie where they fell."

They died without a single friend to soothe or sympathize with them in their dying moments; without the opportunity of sending one parting word to the dear ones at home. Greater patriotism hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his country.

Returning to our figures, we find that, counting one man to a family, over 70 per cent of the families in the State were represented in the Civil War; and, after making careful compari-

sons and deductions, in accordance with well established rules of computation, we find that one-half of all the men in the State of Wisconsin, within the ages of 18 to 45, went into the army; and that, of those who enlisted, about 12½ per cent, or one out of every eight, gave up his life for the preservation of the Union. Add to that the large number who returned home with empty sleeves, or ugly scars, or shattered constitutions which clung to them until the Great Commander above ordered the "assembly" sounded which called upon them to enter into that new life where wars and wounds and death shall be no more, and you will have some idea of what Wisconsin did to preserve this nation. Among the many regiments that marched away from the State of Wisconsin, following the "Stars and Stripes," the most beautiful flag that was ever kissed by the dews of heaven, keeping step to the weird, wild music of the fife and drum; leaving their fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, sweethearts, and, what was harder still, their wives and prattling babes behind, and resolutely setting their faces toward the march, the comfortless bivouac, the hospital and the field of carnage and of death, were the Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Regiments of Infantry. They were made up of companies from all parts of the State, and of men from every walk of life. They were composed of men who had enlisted, not as mercenaries or soldiers of fortune, who fight for fame, plunder or empire, but as volunteers in the grand army of their beloved Republic; to fight, and die if need be, for a great principle, and to preserve a priceless heritage for their posterity. They had laid aside their robes of peace and put on the habiliments of war. They had set their faces toward the foe, and you could see written upon those faces a grim determination to win the war upon which they were entering. Our great captain, Grant, did but express the feelings of his men when he uttered those determined words: "We will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

What an ovation we received from the loyal people of our State as we marched away! How little we, in fact, knew of what was in store for us here, and of the test to which we would be subjected in a few short days!

It is said that "Coming events cast their shadows before." An incident which occurred in my company the evening before

the battle of Shiloh verifies that saying. Some people say that we were surprised that Sunday morning, but such is not the fact. All day Saturday we had the instinctive feeling that a great battle was imminent. You all doubtless remember many times when, just before a hard storm, and while there was yet no sign of a cloud, something in the atmosphere has told you of what was coming. Your whole nervous system, like a great barometer, has warned you of the approaching danger. So it was on that Saturday. We felt that we were soon going to be arrayed in deadly conflict, and that some of us would probably pay the price of loyalty and be numbered with the slain. On Saturday evening a number of us gathered together in one of the large Sibley tents we were then using. One of the boys struck up a song, in which we all joined. That song was followed by others, and the spell which seemed to be over all caused us, with one accord, to sing the songs of home and bygone days. Our last song was "Brave Boys Are They." How the words come back to me today!

"Thinking no less of them,
Loving our country the more,
We sent them forth to fight for the flag
Their fathers before them bore."

We closed the evening's singing with the lines:

"Oh! the dread field of battle!
Soon to be strewn with graves!
If brothers fall, then bury them where
Our banner in triumph waves."

The singing ended, and, under the spell of its patriotic pathos, without uttering a word, we separated and each man retired to his own tent; some to dream of homes to which they would never return, and of friends they would never meet again this side of the "eternal shore." *That little company never met again.* On the next morning the "long roll" called them from their dreams of home to "the dread field of battle," of which they had sung the night before. Some of them fell that day; but we have this great consolation: We were able to "bury them where our banner in triumph waved."

The fourteenth had been encamped at Savannah for about one week, when, on Sunday, April 6, it was ordered to be taken by boat to Pittsburg Landing, arriving there after Sunday's

battle was over. On Monday morning, April 7, without being assigned, it fought with and on the right wing of the Fourteenth (Smith's) brigade of the Fifth (Crittenden's) division, Army of the Ohio, serving with it all day. It assisted in the capture of a battery, one gun of which was awarded to the regiment and sent to the State as a recognition of the bravery of the regiment in that, its first battle. The reputation which it won that day was gallantly sustained throughout the war.

This regiment's casualties were: Killed, 16; wounded, 74; missing, 3. Total, 93.

The Sixteenth belonged to the First (Peabody's) brigade of the Sixth (Prentiss') division. It had left the beautiful city of Madison on the 13th of the month previous, and had only been at Pittsburg Landing two weeks when it went into the battle of Shiloh. Four of its companies, under command of Captain Saxe, were attached to Colonel Moore's Twenty-first Missouri Infantry, all being ordered to the support of Major Powell, of the Twenty-fifth Missouri Infantry, who, with three companies, had been fighting since 4:55 a. m., Sunday, the 6th of April, but had fallen back to the Seay Field. Here Captain Saxe, of Company A, was killed, the first officer of the Union Army killed in that battle. After fighting about an hour, this force fell back from the Seay Field to the Rhea Field, where it was joined by the balance of the brigade under command of Colonel Peabody, who held this position till about 8 a. m., when he fell back to his camp. Here he was attacked and forced to abandon his camp at 9 a. m. Peabody being killed, the brigade organization was broken up. The Sixteenth participated in all of these movements, and in the afternoon of that day was in the hottest part of the famous "Hornets' Nest." The next day it was again in the fight, so that, from start to finish, like a band of trained warriors, its face was ever to the front.

Its losses both days were: Killed, 40; wounded, 188; missing, 26. Total, 254. More than one-fourth of a full regiment, in less than a month after leaving the State.

The Eighteenth was part of the Second (Miller's) brigade of the Sixth (Prentiss') division. It had arrived Saturday afternoon, April 5, the day before the battle, just one week after leaving home. It formed with the brigade for battle at 6 a. m., about 300 yards in front of camp, at the south side of Spain

GOVERNOR LOUIS P. HARVEY.

Drowned in the Tennessee river April 19, 1862. While stepping from one boat to another after dark, he missed his footing and fell into the river. He came to Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., with sanitary supplies, surgeons and nurses to assist the Wisconsin soldiers wounded in the Battle of Shiloh April 6 and 7, 1862.

Field, where the brigade was attacked at 8 a. m. and driven back upon its camp, which at 9 a. m. it was forced to abandon. Its colonel and major were killed and the lieutenant colonel and adjutant wounded, in consequence of which the regiment became separated. Part of the regiment joined with Prentiss at his third position, and remained with him until they were captured, with him, about 5:30 p. m., April 6. The balance of the regiment took part in the action of April 7, fighting in a manner and with a courage that would have done credit to the legions of Caesar. The regiment's casualties for both days were: Killed, 23; wounded, 83; missing, 174. Total, 280.

I belonged to Company I, of the Sixteenth. I was wounded about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th. The next day I was taken aboard one of the boats lying at the landing, and a few days later was taken to Savannah and placed in a hospital. One day soon after I was placed in the hospital, a gentleman came to my cot and inquired about my wound and how I was being treated; and his kindly words, which I felt came from a manly and sympathetic heart, cheered me more than words can describe. That evening, or the next day, I do not now remember which, that great-hearted patriot, while passing from one boat to another, fell into the river and was drowned. That man was Louis P. Harvey, Governor of Wisconsin, who, at the promptings of his great, loyal, loving heart, had immediately, on hearing of the battle, left the comforts of the governor's mansion and come here to see that "his boys" had everything done for them that it was possible to have done. We number him as one of Wisconsin's honored dead, *at Shiloh*. All honor to his name and rest to his soul! I sincerely hope—yea, I know—that the great State he served so well will never cease to cherish his memory or fail to reverence the little green mound under which he now rests in Forest Hill Cemetery, at Madison.

What shall we now say of the nation which they fought to save? Is it worth the great sacrifice that was made to preserve it? Seventy-five million Americans answer, *Yes*. We are not only living today in the very best period of time the world has ever known, but we are living under the best government the world has ever known. We are living in a country where education and civilization have reached high-water mark, with that mark pushed up higher than it was ever known before. Where

men are the most kingly and women the most queenly of any age of country in the world's history. Where honor in men and virtue in women are the rule, and dishonesty and immorality the exception. Where man looks upon woman as his companion and not his servant, and woman looks upon man as her husband and not her master. Where young men and women enjoy the advantages of our splendid educational institutions upon an equal footing. Where all things are possible to any boy or girl of ambition, integrity and energy. Where no accident of birth or caste can decide the future of any American boy. Where the young man entering upon his life's career can truly feel that he is not handicapped by his father's failures and thereby disheartened, nor that he is assured of success by his father's eminence and thus induced to lessen his efforts. A country which encourages every lofty and noble ambition of its poorest son, and ever holds before his eyes the highest prize in all the world—*the Presidency.* For we Americans claim, and the whole world is beginning to concede, that it is a greater honor to be elected President of this Nation by the free votes of its millions of voters than to gain a kingdom by the accident of birth. Since the North and South have become reunited in the bonds of national unity, the history of this Nation reads like a fairy tale. Today the eyes of the whole world are upon us, and we, the once despised Republic of America, now shape the policies of the civilized world. Noble in its conception, grand in its construction, and magnificent in the symmetry of its finish, our Nation stands today, without a peer in all the world, as a monument of what can be accomplished by a government that is in fact of the people, for the people and by the people; and the prophetic words of the immortal Lincoln come to us at this hour, declaring that such a government *"Shall not perish from the earth."*

To whom do we owe these great privileges and blessings? To our Pilgrim Fathers, who, after landing at Plymouth Rock, deliberately made return impossible by sending their ships home to their fatherland without them, and, turning their faces westward resolved to do or to die in the cause of religious liberty? *Yes.*

To the heroes of the Revolution, who faced untold hardships and suffering, and the fate of rebels if defeated, in fighting to a successful issue what the whole world at first considered an

impossible revolution, and in establishing what the world called a republic of impossible duration? *Yes.*

To the sturdy and daring frontiersmen, who scaled the Alleghanies and penetrated the wilderness of the West, as it was then called, with ax and spade in one hand and rifle in the other? *Yes.*

They all three contributed in no small degree to make possible our present prosperous and happy condition. But, my friends, of what avail would have been all of their efforts, and hardships, and sacrifices, if the brave men whose deeds of valor this monument commemorates, and their comrades in arms, had failed us from '61 to '65? When that time which had been predicted seemed to have come; when our national life was trembling in the balance; when internal strife and discord threatened to tear us asunder and confirm the thought of the old world that disorder and destruction could only be subdued or prevented by the mailed hand of a king; when it seemed that the prophecy that no republican form of government could ever stand, was about to be verified; when it looked as if the passengers on the Mayflower had sailed in vain, and the sacrifices of the Revolution were to be of no avail, and the hardships of the wilderness were to go for naught; then it was that these men and their comrades, imbued with the spirit of religious liberty of the Pilgrim Fathers, and the love of national liberty of the Revolutionary heroes, and the daring and determination of the frontiersmen, all combined with their loyalty to the Nation as it had thus been given to them, laid aside all thought of self, and, swearing by the Eternal God that this Nation should not pass from the face of the earth, went forth to fight that great battle which preserved the union and gave us the Nation we have today. Had they failed then to show their appreciation of their great and costly birthright, we would not be unveiling this beautiful monument today, but another great monument would have been erected instead, on which the name of the American Republic would have been made to proclaim the fact to all coming generations that government of the people, and by the people is an idle dream, and the doctrine of the divine right of the king would have become firmly established again throughout the world. But this monument of granite and bronze, and our presence here today, attest the fact that

they stood the crucial test, and in the hour of their country's need were not found wanting. Of such clay as this the men of '61 to '65 were molded. The monument before us is an inspiration. Beautiful in design and perfect in its execution, it does credit alike to its designer, and builder, and to the great State that caused it to be erected. Victory, in the form of a chaste and beautiful woman, with one hand holds aloft the flag, while with the other she supports the form of the stricken soldier who has carried it through the thick of the fight, and who now presses his hand upon the death wound near his heart as if to stay the hand of death long enough for him to see and realize that the battle has been won, and the flag for which he is giving his life is waving in triumph o'er his head; and underneath them both, as a symbol of the permanency of the future of his beloved Republic, is the base of imperishable granite. This beautiful monument has a two-fold significance to me. It will stand through storm and sunshine, in the years to come, as a memorial to the brave men who died on this bloody field. It will also stand as a silent but constant witness to the fact that, forty-four years after these men had died, the loyal people and the patriotic Legislature of the State from which they came had not forgotten them nor become unmindful of the great service rendered and sacrifice made by them in the hour of their country's need. The years will come and go in the future as in the past. Each succeeding year seems a little shorter to the old veteran than the one which just preceded it. One by one they are dropping from the muster roll here and answering to the roll call "over there." Soon, *oh, so soon,* "taps" will be sounded, and the light of the last veteran of '61 to '65 will go out forever; but the memory of the battles they fought and the victory they won will never, *never die.* Long after this monument shall have crumbled away—yea, as long as the rocks and hills, the prairies and the lakes of their beloved State shall endure, so long will the memory of their deeds of loyalty and valor also endure. And,

"When the long years have rolled slowly away,
E'en to the dawn of earth's funeral day;
When, at the Archangel's trumpet and tread,
Rise up the faces and forms of the dead;
When the great world its last judgment awaits;
When the blue sky shall fling open its gates,

And our long columns march silently through,
Past the Great Captain for final review;
Then, to those who have died for the right,
Crowns shall be given untarnished and bright;
Then the glad ear of each war martyred son,
Proudly shall hear the good judgment—'well done.'
Blessings for garlands shall cover them over,
Husband and father and brother and lover;
God will reward these dead heroes of ours,
And cover them over with beautiful flowers."

Dixie Land.

Daniel D. Emmett.

Savannah Military Band.

"Cherry House," Savannah, Tenn.—Headquarters of Gen. Grant.

Decoration Day on the Place.

James Whitcomb Riley.

Gen. J. H. Stibbs.

The Committee has kindly consented that, before reciting the number assigned me on the program, I may give one of my own choosing.

The men who held commissions during our great war have always been foremost in conceding that the rebellion was put down by the "man who carried a gun," and I feel today like taking off my hat to the members of the Wisconsin Commission for having selected the figure of a common soldier with which to decorate the beautiful monument now being dedicated. I was one of those whose fortune it was to hold a commission—I had a number of them, in fact—and I think I had good reason to be proud of them, because they came to me through the

votes of the men I had the honor to command; but, while I was proud of my commissions, I was prouder still of the fact that when my country needed my services I was one of the first men in the State of Iowa to sign a muster roll and enter the ranks as a private soldier. I carried one of the heaviest muskets known in war, and I carried it long enough and carried it far enough to cause me to have the most profound regard and respect for the men who served in the ranks; and I feel that it is a pleasure and a privilege, on an occasion like this, to say something which pays tribute to the enlisted man; and, with this thought in mind, I will recite for you,

The Man With the Musket.

They are building as Babel was built, to the sky,
With clash and confusion of speech;
They are piling up monuments massive and high
To lift a few names out of reach,
And the passionate, green laureled god of the great
In a whimsical riddle of stone,
Has chosen a few from the field and the state
To sit on the steps of his throne.

But I, I will pass from this race of renown,
This ant-hill commotion and strife,
Pass by where the marbles and bronzes look down,
With their half-frozen gestures of life,
On, out to the nameless, who lie 'neath the gloom
Of the pitying cypress and pine,
Your man is the man of the sword and the plume,
But the man with the musket is mine.

I knew him! By all that is noble, I knew
This commonplace hero I name!
I've camped with him, marched with him, fought with him, too,
In the swirl of the fierce battle flame,
Laughed with him, cried with him, taken a part
Of his canteen and blanket, and know
That the throb of his chivalrous prairie boy's heart
Was an answering stroke of my own.

I knew him, I tell you! And, also, I knew
When he fell on that battle swept ridge,
That the poor, battered body that lay there in blue
Was only a plank in the bridge
Over which some should pass to a fame
That shall shine while the high stars shall shine;
Your hero is known by an echoing name,
But the man with the musket is mine.

I knew him! All through him the good and the bad
Ran together, and equally free!
But I judge, as I trust Christ has judged, the brave lad,
For death made him noble to me!

In the cyclone of war, in the battle's eclipse,
Life shook out its lingering sands,
And he died with the names that he loved on his lips,
His musket still grasped in his hands.
Up close to the flag my soldier went down
In the salient front of the line;
You may take for your heroes the men of renown,
But the man with the musket is mine.!

Throughout the Northern States—and, I might say, in fact, wherever a Union soldier is buried—Decoration Day, or Memorial Day, as it is now called, is universally observed. On that day, in all of our cemeteries, large and small, and at every village or crossroads graveyard, the graves of our soldier dead are strewn with flowers and marked by a flag; and I want to say to the ex-Confederates who are here today that in the great city of Chicago, where I am living, we have the graves of a large number of Confederate soldiers, and on Memorial Day we decorate their graves with as much care and ceremony as those of the Union dead. No one stops to think of or discuss the merits of the cause they fought and died for. We think of them only as brave soldiers who died for a principle they believed was right; and on each succeeding Memorial Day some post of the Grand Army is detailed to look after the graves of the Confederate dead.

It was my good fortune to be present when James Whitcomb Riley first recited in public his poem entitled, "Decoration Day on the Place," and in connection with it he gave a bit of prose in which he described an old home on the farm, where a race of patriots had been reared. He said:

"There is the old ancestral roof, with the old locusts looming all about it, with the old sweet blossoms on them and the old bees droning there; the old dooryard, the old porch, and the old dog sleeping in the sun; the old well-sweep, the little garden patch, and the old orchard just beyond, made sacred as the family burial-ground. The old house is very full of quiet now. Sometimes an old man comes out, and sits upon the porch, and looks wistfully across the fields to where the road to town goes by. Sometimes an old woman comes out and sits there with him, saint-like and silently. They see sometimes a neighbor

One of the Pits in Which the Confederate Dead Were Buried.

driving by, and know him by his horses. Sometimes they see go by—in early morning generally,—two, three, five, sometimes as many as a dozen different wagons, and then they know there is a "big day" in town; maybe an old-settlers' meeting, a political rally, or Decoration Day. Vague rumors reach them of these alien affairs, but they are always interested to hear of them, especially of Decoration Day—the more so since it seems most important to this old home-keeping couple, who have never attended this annual decoration service, made so much of by the people of the town. Their Decoration Day experiences the old man might sum up like this:

Decoration Day on the Place.

It's lonesome,—sort o' lonesome—It's a Sunday day to me,
It 'pears like,—more'n any day I nearly ever see!
Yit, with the Stars and Stripes above, a flutterin' in the air
On ev'ry soldier's grave, I'd love to lay a lily there.

They say, though, Decoration day is ginerilly observed
Most ev'rywheres—especially by soldier boys that's served—
But me and mother's never went—we seldom git away—
In pint o' fact, we're allus home on Decoration day.

They say the old boys marches through the streets in columns grand,
A-follerin' the old war tunes they're playin' on the band—
And citizens all jinin' in—and little children, too—
All marchin' under shelter of the old Red, White, and Blue.

With roses! roses! roses! Ev'rybody in the town!
And crowds o' little girls in white, jest fairly loaded down!
O! don't the boys know it, from their camp across the hill?
Don't they see their comrades comin' and the old flag wavin' still?

O! can't they hear the bugle, and the rattle of the drum?
Ain't they no way under heaven they can rickollect us some?
Ain't they no way we can coax 'em through the roses, jest to say
They know that ev'ry day on earth's their Decoration day?

We've tried that—me and mother—where Elias takes his rest
In the orchard, in his uniform, and hands across his breast,
And the flag he died for, smilin' and a-ripplin' in the breeze
Above his grave—and, over that, the robin in the trees!

And yit it's lonesome—lonesome! it's a Sunday day to me,
It 'pears like—more'n any day I nearly ever see—
Yit, with the Stars and Stripes above a'flutterin' in the air,
On ev'ry soldier's grave I'd love to lay a lily there.

Tenting on the old Camp Ground.

Walter Kittredge.

Miss Fawcett and Mrs. E. R. Buckley.

We're tenting tonight on the old camp ground;
Give us a song to cheer
Our weary hearts; a song of home
And friends we love so dear.

Chorus.

Many are the hearts that are weary tonight,
Wishing for the war to cease;
Many are the hearts looking for the right,
To see the dawn of peace.
Tenting tonight! Tenting tonight!
Tenting on the old camp ground.

We've been tenting tonight on the old camp ground;
Thinking of days gone by;
Of the loved ones at home who gave us the hand,
And the tear that said, "Good-by!"

Chorus.

Many are the hearts, etc.

We've been fighting today on the old camp ground;
Many are lying near;
Some are dead, and some are dying,
Many are in tears.

Chorus.

Many are the hearts that are weary tonight,
Wishing for the war to cease;
Many are the hearts looking for the right,
To see the dawn of peace.
Dying tonight! Dying tonight!
Dying on the old camp ground.

A Tribute to Those Who Fell on the Battlefield of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862.

G. S. Martin.

G. S. Martin, Co. E, 18th Regiment, Wisconsin Infantry.

These are the men who fought and fell
As only freemen fall,
Not for a soldier's glittering crown,
Nor yet at glory's call:
But that the kindled fires of truth
On Freedom's sacred shrine,
Reflected through the world at large,
Might glow with rays sublime.

This spot of consecrated ground
Was hallowed by their tread,
And here they met the battle shock
That strewed this field with dead
On those eventful April days
That set this field apart,
And left these honored names enshrined
In every patriot heart.

Our mural monuments may mark
The places where they fought,
But Freedom, glorified, in fact
These places long had sought,
And here had built her sacred shrine
And flung its portals wide,
And to the listening world had said:
"Come, see where patriots died."

This altar glows with living coals
Of Freedom's vestal fire,
Enkindled in the hoary past
By noble son and sire,
And kept aglow in loyal hearts—
A secret, quenchless flame—
Till, on this virgin continent,
It dared to take a name.

And for its banner plucked the stars
From out their field of blue,
And tore its stripes from robes of light
Dipt in the sunset hue,
And bound them in a symbol grand
Of Union strong and free,
And gave it to her sons to guard
As long as time shall be

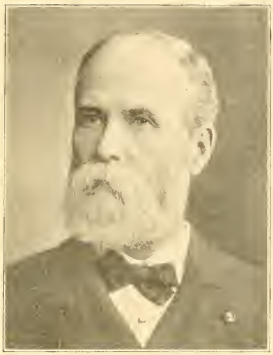
Misguided sons of Freedom here
  This glorious flag disgraced,
And sought to pluck one-half the stars
  That Freedom there had placed;
But other sons with vision clear
  To Freedom's cause were true,
And died that every star might shine
  Within that field of blue.

But Freedom's cause at last prevailed
  On this and other fields,
And every star, with light undimmed,
  Its glorious radiance yields
To penetrate the wide, wide world
  With Freedom's blessed light,
And wake the nations of the earth
  To man's inherent right.

This sacrifice was not too great,
  Nor died these men in vain:
The peoples of the earth have heard
  And join the grand refrain,
Which, feebly, here today we voice
  In praise o'er land and sea
Of those who here gave up their lives
  That mankind might be free.

One star in that grand galaxy—
  Wisconsin it is named—
Shone out resplendent through that night,
  While others waxed and waned,
And Freedom's vigils boldly kept
  Along the battle front,
Till every star within the group
  Shone out as was its wont.

And here, today, Wisconsin brings
  This tribute to her sons,
Who fell upon this battlefield
  Midst thunderous roar of guns,
And who now sleep beneath this sod,
  No more in time to wake,
Their deathless names inscribed with those
  Who died for Freedom's sake.



CAPTAIN F. H. MAGDEBURG.

Address of Captain F. H. Magdeburg, President Wisconsin Shiloh Monument Commission.

Governor:

The time has arrived for delivering to you the monument we were entrusted to erect by the State of Wisconsin on this historic spot in honor of her brave sons who so freely offered their lives here for their country.

It will at this time be proper to state that in 1900 a self-constituted committee, consisting of Captain F. H. Magdeburg, of the Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Mr. D. G. James, at that time Department Commander, G. A. R., Department of Wisconsin, of the Sixteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and Surgeon E. J. Buck, of the Eighteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, prepared a bill asking for an appropriation of $20,000 for the purpose of erecting this monument, which was enacted into a law by the Legislature of 1901, but cut down to $10,000, with a clause restricting the commissioners to the exclusive use of Wisconsin granite.

Acting upon the authority which this law conferred upon him, the then Governor, Robert M. La Follette, commissioned Captain F. H. Magdeburg, of Milwaukee; Mr. R. E. Osborne, of La Crosse; Lieutenant and Adjutant D. Lloyd Jones, of Milwaukee; Mr. D. G. James, of Richland Center, and Mr. J. W. Baldock, of Chilton, to carry out the provisions thereof.

The Commissioners visited Shiloh in 1901 and selected this site for a monument, which selection was approved by the Shiloh National Military Park Commission and the Secretary of War.

They then tried to get designs and bids, but found themselves woefully handicapped by the smallness of the appropriation, as well as the unbusiness-like provision in the law restricting them to Wisconsin granite. Upon a proper representation of these facts to the Legislature of 1903, an additional $5,000 was appropriated and the unbusiness-like provision was stricken out, leaving the Commissioners unhampered and free to act according to their best judgment.

Designs were called for, and one, submitted by Captain W. R. Hodges, a Wisconsin soldier of the Civil War, living at St. Louis, was accepted. It is the design of Mr. Robert Porter Bringhurst, a sculptor of St. Louis, a son of an Illinois comrade. It embodies the beautiful and patriotic sentiment: "That all who die upon the battlefield for their country are sure of their reward in heaven." The following were my suggestions to the sculptor:

"Let me give you my idea of what this group should be, and what idea or thought it should convey to those who look upon it.

"The soldier should not be dead, but mortally stricken. His agony should be expressed by his grasp at his death wound, supposed to have been received near his heart. His face should express exultation at the knowledge that victory crowns his effort, and that the sacrifice of his life to his country's cause is not in vain, which fact is made clear to him by Victory holding aloft the flag he carried, where, in his last moments, he can gaze upon it and glory in the comforting thought of victory won.

"The figure of Victory should be imposing and chaste, and her face should express tenderness and solicitude." How well these instructions were carried out remains for the public to decide.

The pedestal was designed by Mr. Charles A. Fink, a Milwaukee architect, and was executed by Messrs. Joseph Newall & Co., of Westerly, R. I., in granite from their quarries at that place. The bronze work was all cast by the Gorham Manufacturing Company, of Providence, R. I.

The only regret the Commissioners have to express is that one of our co-laborers, Lieutenant and Adjutant D. Lloyd Jones, is not one of our number today to enjoy with us the fruition of our joint labors. He died December 29, 1904, beloved by all who knew him, and we, his co-laborers, have ever since missed him. In deference to his memory and the fact that the work of the Commission was practically finished, the remaining commissioners unanimously requested the Governor not to fill the vacancy.

I now take great pleasure, on behalf of the Wisconsin Shiloh Monument Commission, to surrender to your fostering care and keeping our labor of love, the monument before you.

Dedicated by the State of Wisconsin
to her valiant sons
who on April 6th and 7th, 1862,
Fought on this Battlefield
For the Preservation and Perpetuity
of the Union.

MAJOR D. W. REED,
Secretary and Historian Shiloh National Military Park Commission.

GOVERNOR JAMES O. DAVIDSON.

Acceptance of Monument and Presentation of Same to the United States Government.

GOVERNOR JAMES O. DAVIDSON.

Fellow Citizens:

I accept this beautiful monument from the Wisconsin Shiloh Battlefield Commission. Its design reflects great credit upon Captain Magdeburg and his co-workers on the Commission, and its execution more highly praises the artist than any words of mine could praise him. In behalf of the State which I have the honor to represent, I present this monument to the National Government, which will care for it during all future time through the agency of the Shiloh National Military Park Commission.

Forty-four years ago today this park was the scene of bloody conflict. This spot will ever be distinguished as the place on the American continent where the first really great battle of any war was fought. We often refer with pride to the achievements of our Revolutionary heroes, who, for seven long years, between Bunker Hill and Yorktown, fought the soldiers of England and their Hessian hirelings. But in all that memorable struggle, so rich in results to the world, no battle was fought that at all compares with that which we commemorate today.

What a wonderful healer is time! Forty-four years ago the roar of cannon and the rattle of musketry, the charge and the repulse, the dead and the dying.

Today, the survivors of that memorable and epoch-making battle are here as friends. One flag floats over them—the flag of Washington; one government guards the monuments here erected to commemorate their valor. In the North, the "boys in blue" place the first flowers of springtime on the last resting places of the "boys that wore the gray," and in the Southland this kindness is reciprocated.

There was no element of personal bitterness between the soldiers of the North and the soldiers of the South. Each bears cheerful testimony to the other's bravery, and their children are now happily united in the effort to repair the ravages of the war and make this country greater than it was before.

It would not be proper on this occasion to discuss the causes that brought on the conflict which engaged in battle more than two million of the best and bravest of America's sons. But it can with truth be said that if the teachings of Washington and Jefferson had been followed by the statesmen of our country, there would have been no war between 1861 and 1865, and no occasion for the dedicatory exercises in which we are this day engaged.

I would at this time enjoin upon the soldiers of the North and of the South that they teach their children to study well the Declaration of Independence and Washington's farewell address, and in the light of these construe the Constitution of our country as a safeguard against future trouble. Human selfishness and special privilege, controlling the public press and stifling free speech and candid argument, deluged our land

in blood and made widows and orphans in every hamlet. Let us hope today, in the presence of the illustrious dead, that human selfishness and special privilege will never again, in any form, be permitted to fill this land with mourning.

Our greatest need at this time, as during our past history, is education. The fundamental principle of our government, the sovereignty of the people, demands that every citizen should be well taught in all principles of private and public duty. An educated people can never become the dupes of demagogues. It was well said by one of our most illustrious statesmen, more than a hundred years ago, that "People correctly informed will always do right."

Correct information must always precede right action. It is only when the people are fully informed that it can be truthfully said that the "voice of the people is the voice of God." The law that gives to the citizen the privilege of approaching the ballot box should also provide for him such an education that his ballot will prove a blessing and a benefit to his municipality, state and nation.

Without universal education we cannot safely have universal suffrage. I am led to this reflection by a conviction that many of the calamities which have overtaken us in our national life might have been avoided if the masses had been rightly instructed. It is the part of wisdom to profit by the errors of the past, and bravely and patriotically face the future. The forefathers of the brave men who repose on this battlefield followed Washington at Trenton, at Monmouth, and at Yorktown. They established a government based on the political equality of man. We rejoice today that in the recent past the sons of the "Boys in Blue" and the "Boys in Gray," under the leadership of Joe Wheeler and Theodore Roosevelt, followed the starry banner of Washington and drove Spanish tyranny from the American continent and gave birth to a new republic.

We are now one people. Forty-four years ago we numbered 32,000,000; we are now 80,000,000. Then we had 32,000 miles of railway; now we have more than 250,000 miles. Then we had 33 states; now we have 45. We are a great nation.

Every age brings its own problems for solution. We have questions to settle today as momentous as any that concerned us in the past. And in their right settlement the North needs the wise and patriotic co-operation of the South.

The State which I have the honor to represent furnished 91,379 soldiers between 1861 and 1865. Of this number 3,810 were killed in action and died of wounds, and 8,272 died from all other causes, Wisconsin's total loss being 12,082. Three regiments, the Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth, participated in the battle in this park, of which 79 were killed, 345 were wounded, and 203 were missing; total, 627. As we look about us and view these beautiful monuments, dedicated to the valor of men who fought and died here forty-four years ago, we are reminded of the awful price in blood and treasure paid for our national unity. Let us prize it at what it cost; and on this ground, sanctified by the blood of the Nation's brave men, let us resolve that in the contests of the future our only weapons will be arguments and reason, firmly relying on the intelligence and virtue of the majority to give the victory on the side of truth and right.

Taking on a Cargo of Tennessee Peanuts.

Acceptance of Monument on Behalf of U. S. Government.

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,

Chairman of Shiloh National Military Park Commission.

Governor Davidson and Gentlemen of the Wisconsin Shiloh Monument Commission:

At the suggestion of the President of your Commission, Captain Magdeburg, a formal request was made by me to the War Department that the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of War might be present at this dedication to receive, on behalf of the United States, the monument erected by Wisconsin on this field. In response to this request, Colonel Robert Shaw Oliver, the Assistant Secretary of War, who was a soldier for the Union during the Civil War, writes me, regretting exceedingly that neither the Secretary nor the Assistant Secretary of War can be present on this occasion, and directing me, as Chairman of

the Shiloh National Military Park Commission, to represent the United States in the acceptance of this monument.

It therefore gives me great pleasure to accept this magnificent monument commemorating the valor and splendid service performed on this field by the volunteers of the Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wisconsin Regiments of Infantry, and to assure you that from now and henceforth the monument will be under the care and protection of the United States.

It may not be amiss at this time to recall to your minds some few details as to the part played by Wisconsin in the great struggle for the preservation of the Union. It appears from the official records that there were fifty-three regiments of infantry, thirteen companies of light artillery, three regiments of cavalry and one regiment of heavy artillery from Wisconsin in the military service of the United States during the Civil War.

It also appears that the number of men furnished to the Army, Navy and Marine Corps by the State during that war was 91,379. It should be borne in mind, however, that this number represents enlistments (credits), and not the actual number of individuals in service, which latter has never been officially determined, no compilation of the number of enlistments ever having been made. It is estimated, however, from the best data obtainable, that the number of individuals from your State in service in the Union Army, Navy and Marine Corps during the war was 72,757.

According to the latest official compilation, the whole number of deaths among officers and enlisted men in Wisconsin organizations in the Union Army during the Civil War was 12,082. Of this number, 3,810 were killed in action and died of wounds received in action, while 8,272 died from all other causes.

Your three Wisconsin regiments on this field had present for duty: The Fourteenth, 730; the Sixteenth, 827; the Eighteenth, 735; a total of 2,292.

There were killed: The Fourteenth, 16; the Sixteenth, 40; the Eighteenth, 23; a total of 79.

There were wounded: The Fourteenth, 74; the Sixteenth, 188; the Eighteenth, 83; a total of 345.

There were missing: The Fourteenth, 3; the Sixteenth, 26; the Eighteenth, 174; a total of 203.

The casualties aggregated a total of 627, or a loss of nearly 27 4-10 per centum.

These figures show that Wisconsin on this field, as on all others, did her full service for our Union.

We have an orator upon our Commission. I refer to General Basil W. Duke, of John Morgan's command, who, according to the program, follows me. There is no controversy between General Duke and those of us who wore the blue and fought on this historic field. We are now brothers of a reunited country—brothers in every respect.

Bloody Pond.

Remarks.

General Basil W. Duke,

Member of Shiloh National Military Park Commission.

The position I occupy today and the share I take in these ceremonies may seem to some of those who hear me strangely at variance with my former attitude as a soldier in the ranks of the Confederacy, and would, at one time, have been scarcely explicable to myself. Not many years since, indeed, it would have been deemed incredible that one who stood upon this very field in hostile temper and "bloody opposition" to the men in whose honor this monument is erected—these men who fought to preserve a Union he was seeking to dismember, and died for a country he was striving to divide—should ever join sincerely and gladly in rendering them a testimonial, not only of respect, but of approbation. Yet the wonder ceases when we compare the present with the past—that past of wrath and misconstruction, the present so unlike what some of us expected—and ponder the lesson the intervening years have taught. More than the span of a generation had passed before either you, to whom

the victory was given, or we who knew the sting of failure and defeat, could understand all that was involved in the conflict or the full meaning and measure of the result. But when not only had the causes of sectional controversy been removed and the animus which incited it allayed, but when the anger and resentment of the strife had been forgotten as the years rolled by, we could discern that estrangement was as abnormal as dissension, and realized that our common destiny as a united people could be accomplished only by mutual and perfect reconciliation.

An occasion like this which brings you here today must be one of interest in whatever aspect it be regarded. As a tribute to the dead from their friends and surviving comrades—a token of love and esteem for the brave men who gave their lives for their people—all can understand it. They fell here in the flower of youth and prime of manhood, and what you do now is an appropriate recognition of the spirit which was willing to brave any danger and suffer the extremest penalty self-abnegation could incur, if by such sacrifice they might serve their country. It is no less intelligible as an evidence that national appreciation and acknowledgment of such martyrdom will not be wanting, and that the memory of those who died in defense of the national integrity shall be held in remembrance and honor.

But is there not a broader and even grander meaning in these ceremonies when conducted at a spot like this? Upon ground to which, in all the national future, men from the North and men from the South alike shall come, like pilgrims to some sacred shrine; where men who wore the blue and men who wore the gray shall meet and unite in reverent homage to the heroic dead. When we witness these rites performed on a battlefield where men strove against as well as for the government by whose countenance they are held, and know that equal honor may be paid to all; when we reflect that there rest in death beneath this field as many who were arrayed against the national authority as those who marched and bled in obedience to the national mandate, and that to each is given the same respect and care, we can realize that what is so done here means more than the same mortuary honors rendered elsewhere.

This National Park was established in order that it might be

made a memorial of the valor and devotion shown by those who fell on either side, and no testimonial which human wisdom might devise could more perfectly attest the restoration of fraternal feeling and the existence of that unity of national sentiment without which mere political union would be of slight avail.

But you will pardon me, I trust, my friends, if I suggest that these things have an even profounder significance, and one that only in very recent years has been comprehended. Even in the fiercest grapple of the war, and in the even bitterer period which immediately succeeded it, the more tolerant and generous of the combatants were accustomed to concede each other at least sincerity of conviction. They said of each other: "They believe that they are right; they are fighting for that which they have faith in." But have we not gradually come to believe that something more than this may be justly said? And that there was indeed an element of right and justice in each contention?

We, who fought upon the Southern side, did so in the full belief that the several States which constituted the Union were sovereign, independent and equal; that the States which had formed the compact, of which the Union was the result, had possessed these political attributes since the date that they had been freed from the dominion of Great Britain, and did not surrender them by the terms of the compact or as a logical consequence of its adoption; and that the States subsequently organized and admitted into the Union were admitted upon an equal footing and accorded, necessarily, the same status and the same rights that were claimed or possessed by its original members. There was, it is true, no declaration of the right of a State to secede or withdraw from the Union expressed in the Constitution, nor, in our theory, was such a reservation necessary, because the independent political communities which could make such a compact could also rescind it. We believed, therefore, that each or any member of the States had the right to withdraw from the Union and form another and independent confederation, because such right to dissolve existing political relations and enter into new ones is but one expression of the fundamental truth that "all just government rests on the consent of the governed."

We also honestly believed that if one section of this country—if the people of one group of States—could interfere with and control the domestic affairs of the people of the other States, there would be an end of the local autonomy on which was founded that liberty which in the estimation of the American is almost the only form of freedom worth having.

You believed—and, I think, correctly—that, without the Union of the States, there could be no lasting peace upon this continent; that the process of disintegration, having once begun, would go on indefinitely until the whole land would be subdivided into a multitude of feeble but unfriendly communities, and become a chaos of jealous rivalries and intestinal strife—until not only the prosperity and happiness of its people would be destroyed, but law and order would be impossible.

Regarding each contention independently and without consideration of the other, might it not be said that each was right?

I say this with no purpose to reopen an argument which has been removed from the region of discussion by the most conclusive of all arbitraments, but only in a spirit of historic criticism and a natural desire to offer such vindication of the conduct of my own comrades as I think it deserves. Nor can justice be fully rendered the dead men of both the contending hosts who are buried upon this field unless the motives which impelled them to the sacrifice are rightly and distinctly understood. They were in no sense mercenary soldiers or military adventurers; they were not the instruments with which greed or ambition wages war; they were patriots in the noblest meaning of the appellation, who, on each side, fought to assert a principle and maintain a right. I believe that posterity will acquit of all blame the soldier who in such a contest fell beneath his flag, no matter whether the breast which was pierced by the bullet was clad in the blue or the gray. I believe, also, that the experience of that conflict, however much we may regret it, has been productive of benefit in many ways. It has taught us wisdom we could have acquired in no other school, has warned us effectually against future strife, and has made us a nation the like of which the world has never seen before. With this conviction, I can eulogize these dead heroes whom you are here to honor, if not in the same affectionate spirit, at least as sincerely as you do

yourselves; aye, and can be grateful for the example they have furnished the youth of our country.

Remembering, then, my friends, that we are and must remain one people, with a Union we all love, a flag we will all defend, a common glory and a joint inheritance, we can stand with reverence around these graves and honor the men who died for the land of which all our children shall be citizens.

America.

Samuel F. Smith.

Miss Fawcett, Mrs. E. R. Buckley, and the Audience.

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
  Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the Pilgrims' pride,
From every mountain-side
  Let freedom ring.

My native country, thee,
Land of the noble free,
  Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills;
My heart with rapture thrills
  Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees,
  Sweet freedom's song;
Let mortal tongues awake,
Let all that breathe partake,
Let rocks their silence break,
  The sound prolong.

Our father's God, to Thee,
Author of Liberty,
  To Thee we sing.
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by Thy might,
  Great God, our King.

Benediction.

By the Rev. W. D. Dunn.

We thank Thee, our Heavenly Father, for the goodness and mercy Thou hast extended to us. We thank Thee for this day, with its blessings and opportunities. We thank Thee for this good weather. Bless this great and forever reunited Nation. Bless these brethren and sisters; help them to live for Jesus. May they have a pleasant and safe voyage back to their homes; and at last save us in heaven. The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost, be with you all. Amen.

MRS. MARY ANN BALL BICKERDYKE.

The most respected and noted army nurse in the Army of the Tennessee, known throughout that army as "Mother Bickerdyke."

Mortuary Monument Erected by U. S. to Brig. Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, Mortally Wounded April 6, Died April 10, 1862.

Style of Mortuary Monuments Erected by the U. S. to General Officers Killed at Shiloh.
This One to General Albert Sidney Johnston, Commander-in-Chief of Confederate Army, Killed April 6, 1862.

What the Shiloh National Military Park Commission Has Done Since Its Organization.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress to establish the Shiloh National Military Park, approved December 27, 1894, the Secretary of War appointed as Commissioners: Colonel Cornelius Cadle, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for Army of the Tennessee, Chairman; General Don Carlos Buell, of Paradise, Ky., for Army of the Ohio; Colonel Robert F. Looney, of Memphis, Tenn., for Army of the Mississippi; Major D. W. Reed, of Chicago, Ill., Secretary and Historian, and Captain James W. Irwin, of Savannah, Tenn., agent for the purchase of land.

The Commission met and organized April 2, 1895, at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., and at once entered upon the discharge of its duties under the direction of the Secretary of War. Mr. James M. Riddell was appointed Clerk of the Commission.

Mr. Atwell Thompson, civil engineer, of Chattanooga, Tenn., was employed to take charge of the work. Under his direction surveys were made and parallel lines run across the field from north to south, every 200 feet, upon which stakes were set 200 feet apart. From this survey levels were taken and a contour topographical map made of all the land within the limits of the park.

General Don Carlos Buell died on November 19, 1898, and Major J. H. Ashcraft, late of the Twenty-sixth Kentucky Volunteers, was appointed in his place.

Colonel Robert F. Looney died on November 19, 1899, and Colonel Josiah Patterson, late of the First Alabama Cavalry, was appointed in his place.

Colonel Josiah Patterson died February 12, 1904, and General Basil W. Duke, of Louisville, Ky., was appointed in his place.

From official maps and reports, information received from residents, personal recollections of survivors of the battle, and other information, roads, fields and camps were restored, battle lines and positions of troops located and shown on the map and marked by historical tablets on the ground. Four maps have

been made which show the field of operations, the approaches to Shiloh, and a map of each day's battle. Copies of these maps accompany this report.

The Shiloh National Military Park contains about 3,500 to 3,600 acres of land, traversed by about twenty-five miles of macadamized roads, with paved ditches, stone or concrete bridges and culverts with head walls, which have been constructed at a cost of $83,983.18 to date of Commissioners' last report, August 31, 1906.

Dead trees have been cut away and replaced by young trees and the underbrush has been cut out and is kept cut out yearly, so that the whole has the appearance of a well-kept, beautiful park, which in truth it is in every respect.

The United States Government has erected five mortuary monuments to Wallace, Peabody and Raith (Union), Johnston and Gladden (Confederate). They are of the same design, except that of Wallace, and are placed where the respective officers fell. There have also been erected by the United States, headquarters monuments, all of the same design, at the places where five division—McClernand, W. H. L. Wallace, Hurlbut, Sherman, and Prentiss—and nine brigade—Hare, Ross, Tuttle, McArthur, Sweeny, Veatch, McDowell, Stuart and Peabody—headquarters were located.

There are 226 guns mounted in the park, all in positions where batteries fought on both days and on both sides. They are mounted on cast-iron carriages, the trails and wheels being placed on concrete foundations. These guns mark 127 Union and 99 Confederate battery positions. Iron tablets planted into cement foundations have been erected, showing 226 Union and 171 Confederate positions, with appropriate legends thereon.

In addition to these there are erected 254 more iron tablets, divided as follows: Union camp tablets, 83; general historical tablets, 25; brigade headquarters tablets, 9; explanatory tablets, 6; law tablets, 6; iron road signs, 90; grave markers, 35; grand total of iron tablets, signs and markers, 651, all of a permanent nature. In addition to these, the Government is about to erect one monument to each arm of the service in commemoration of the Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery of the United States Army participating in the battle, an appropriation of $6,000 having

Style of Division Headquarters Monuments.

Style of Brigade Headquarters Monuments.

been made by the Congress of the United States for that purpose.

The remains of Union soldiers were taken up and placed in the National Cemetery, located on the bank of the Tennessee River, overlooking the same for many miles. It is a most beautiful, well-kept, but sorrowful, spot, with its 3,617 graves staring you in the face, of which 2,377 are marked "Unknown."

The remains of Confederate soldiers were, immediately after the battle, placed in five large common graves on the battlefield, and have since been properly surrounded by concrete walls and coping, and have been appropriately marked. These bodies have never been disturbed.

The history of Shiloh campaign and battle, which we deem necessary to publish in this book, was compiled by Major D. W. Reed, the Secretary and Historian of the Shiloh National Military Park Commission, who has given this work the most careful research and labor. He has spared no pains to ascertain the truth, and has presented it fairly and squarely, and this report of the campaign and battle of Shiloh stands today for all time as the true official version thereof.

To Major D. W. Reed, personally, the Wisconsin Shiloh Monument Commissioners are indebted more than they can here express. From the very beginning of our work he has been patient, helpful and courteous, and has done everything in his power to help put us right and to lighten our labors. We render him this tribute out of the fullness of our hearts.

What the Several States Have Done.

Illinois has erected one State monument, one cavalry monument and one monument to each of its organizations (which latter are of one design) participating in the battle, a total of forty monuments, of which we take pleasure in presenting some views herein.

Ohio has erected thirty-four monuments, one for each Ohio organization engaged in the battle, all being of granite and all being of different design. We present some of them on accompanying plates herein.

Indiana has erected twenty-two monuments, all of one design, for the arm of service they represent, and, of course, inscribed

with proper legends and dedicated to each organization which had fought in the battle. We present some for the information of readers.

Iowa erected the most conspicuous State monument upon the ground, as well as one monument to each of the organizations from that State participating in the battle, a total of twelve monuments. The organization monuments are of one pattern. We take great pleasure in showing what our neighboring State has done.

Pennsylvania erected a very beautiful monument, of which we produce a picture, for the Seventy-seventh Infantry, the only regiment from that State in the battle of Shiloh.

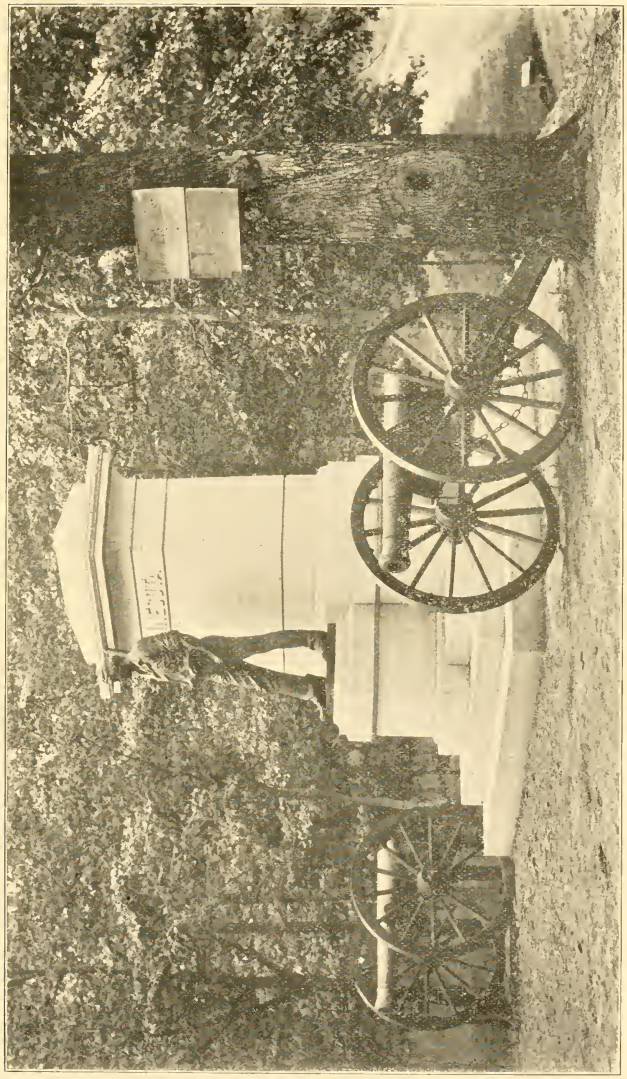
Minnesota had but one organization engaged in the battle of Shiloh, but has erected a very handsome monument within sight of the Wisconsin monument.

Tennessee is represented by one monument, erected, as we understand, by private subscription. It is neat and appropriate, and does the donors great credit. We take great pleasure to here present it to readers.

Alabama is represented by one monument, the gift of the Alabama Society of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and we present a picture thereof. It does the "Daughters" credit.

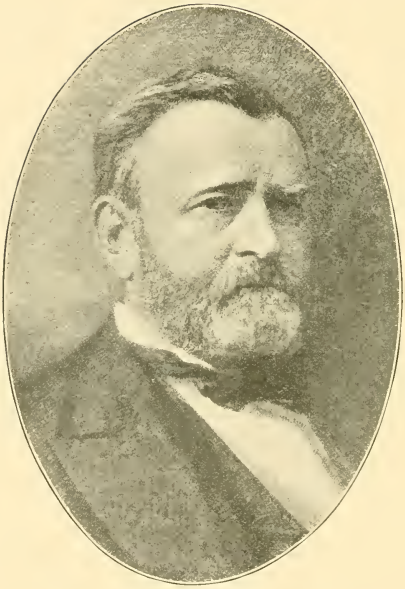
We are under obligations, and here tender our thanks to, the Illinois and Ohio Commissioners and to the St. Louis and Tennessee River Packet Company for the loan of some of their plates used by us in this book.

There is a grand total of one hundred and fourteen monuments now erected in memory of troops of various States who participated in this battle, one of the most sanguinary, if not the most sanguinary, of the War of the Rebellion. It is to be hoped that eventually all States having troops in that battle will do their memory justice by erecting monuments to them.



Minnesota State Monument.

SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
MAP OF
THE FIELD OF OPERATIONS
FROM WHICH THE ARMIES WERE CONCENTRATED AT
SHILOH
MARCH AND APRIL, 1862.
PREPARED, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE SECRETARY OF WAR,
BY THE
SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION
FROM OFFICIAL MAPS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT
DRAWN BY ATWELL THOMPSON, B.E.
ENGINEER IN CHARGE
1901
ILLINOIS
MISSOURI
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
ARKANSAS
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
MEMPHIS
CORINTH
NASHVILLE
PITTSBURG L'D'G
JACKSON
COLUMBIA
PADUCAH
CAIRO
COLUMBUS
HUMBOLDT
BOLIVAR



MAJOR GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Shiloh Campaign and Battle.

By Major D. W. Reed,

Secretary and Historian of Shiloh National Military Park Commission.

Field of Operations.*

On the 1st day of January, 1862, General Albert Sidney Johnston was in command of all the Confederate forces of Tennessee and Kentucky. His troops occupied a line of defense extending from Columbus, Ky., through Forts Henry and Donelson to Bowling Green, Ky., where General Johnston had his headquarters.

General H. W. Halleck at that date commanded the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at St. Louis, and General D. C. Buell commanded the Department of the Ohio, with headquarters at Louisville, Ky. The Cumberland River formed the boundary separating the Departments of the Missouri and the Ohio.

Various plans had been canvassed by Generals Halleck and Buell, participated in by the general-in-chief, for an attack upon the Confederate line. General Halleck had asked to have General Buell's army transferred to him, or at least placed under his command, claiming that without such union and an army of at least 60,000 men under one commander, it would be impossible to break the well-established lines of General Johnston.†

Before such union could be effected, and before General Halleck had received a reply to his request, General Grant asked for and received permission to attack the line at Fort Henry on the Tennessee River.‡ Assisted by the gunboat fleet of Commodore Foote, Grant captured Fort Henry on the 6th of February, and then moving upon Fort Donelson captured that place with 15,000 prisoners on the 16th. The loss of these forts broke General Johnston's line at its center and compelled him to evacuate Col-

* See map of field of operations.

† No. 8 War Records, pp. 508-510. Reference to War Records will be given by serial numbers, 10 War Records being volume 10; 11 War Records being part 2 of volume 10.

‡ 1 Grant, p. 287.

umbus and Bowling Green, abandon Tennessee and Kentucky to the Union Army and seek a new line of defense on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

General Halleck was displeased with Grant because he sent a division of troops into Buell's department at Clarksville.* This displeasure was increased when he learned that General Grant had gone to Nashville for consultation with General Buell. Halleck directed the withdrawal of Smith's division from Clarksville, suspended General Grant from command, and ordered him to Fort Henry to await orders.† He then placed General C. F. Smith in command of all the troops, with orders to proceed up the Tennessee River and to make an effort to break the Confederate line on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad at some place near Florence.‡

General Smith's advance reached Savannah, Tenn., March 13, 1862. Having determined to make that point his base of operations, he landed the troops that accompanied his advance and sent boats back for supplies and the remainder of his army.

General W. T. Sherman had organized a division of new troops while he was in command at Paducah. With these he was ordered to report to General Smith. He reached Savannah on the 14th of March and was ordered by General Smith to proceed up the river to some point near Eastport, and from there make an attempt to break the Memphis & Charleston Railroad in the vicinity of Burnsville, Miss.§

Previous to this time a gunboat fleet had passed up the Tennessee River as far as Florence. At Pittsburg Landing this fleet encountered a small force of Confederates consisting of the Eighteenth Louisiana Infantry, Gibson's battery of artillery, and some cavalry. The gunboats shelled the position and drove away the Confederates. A bursting shell set fire to and destroyed one of the three buildings at the landing. The fleet proceeded up the river to Florence, and on its return landed a small party at Pittsburg Landing to investigate. This party found a dismounted 32-pounder gun on the river bluff, and, about one mile out, a hospital containing several Confederate soldiers that had been wounded a few days before in the engagement with the fleet.

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* Halleck's telegram to Cullum, March 1, 1862.
† 11 War Records, p. 3.
‡ 7 War Records, p. 674; 11 War Records, p. 6.
§ 10 War Records, p. 22.

Near the hospital a Confederate picket post stopped their advance and the party returned to the boats.

In the report made by the officer in command of this naval expedition is found the first mention of Pittsburg Landing, that little hamlet on the Tennessee River so soon to become historic.

When General Sherman's command was passing Pittsburg Landing, Lieutenant Gwin, of the United States gunboat Tyler, pointed out to General Sherman the position that had been occupied by the Confederate battery, and informed him that there was a good road from that point to Corinth. That it was, in fact, the landing place for all goods shipped by river to and from Corinth. General Sherman at once reported these facts to General Smith, and asked that the place be occupied in force while the demonstration was being made against Burnsville. In compliance with this request, General Hurlbut's division was at once dispatched by boats to Pittsburg Landing.

General Sherman proceeded up the river and landed his division at the mouth of Yellow Creek, a few miles below Eastport, and made an attempt to march to Burnsville. Heavy rains and high water compelled his return to the boats. Finding no other accessible landing place, he dropped down to Pittsburg Landing, where he found Hurlbut's division on boats.

Sherman reported to General Smith that Eastport was occupied in force by the Confederates, and that Pittsburg Landing was the first point below Eastport that was above water, so that a landing of troops could be made. He was directed to disembark his division and Hurlbut's and put them in camp far enough back to afford room for the other divisions of the army to encamp near the river.

On the 16th of March Sherman landed a part of his division, and, accompanied by Colonel McPherson, of General Halleck's staff, marched out as far as Monterey, eleven miles, dispersing a Confederate cavalry camp. Returning to the river, he spent two days in disembarking his troops and selecting camps, and on the 19th moved out and put his troops into the positions to which he had assigned them, about two and one-half miles from the landing.

Pittsburg Landing, on the left bank of the Tennessee River, eight miles above Savannah, was at that time simply a landing place for steamboats trading along the river. Its high bluff, at

least eighty feet above the water at its highest flood, afforded a safe place for the deposits of products unloaded from or to be loaded upon the boats. From this landing a good ridge road ran southwesterly to Corinth, Miss., twenty-two miles away. One mile out from the river the Corinth road crossed another road running north and south, parallel with the river, and connecting Savannah below with Hamburg, four miles above Pittsburg Landing. One quarter of a mile beyond this crossing the Corinth road forked, the part known as Eastern Corinth road running nearly south until it intersected the Bark road, three miles from the river.

The other, or main road, running due west from the fork, crossed the Hamburg and Purdy road two miles from the river, and then turning southwest, passed Shiloh Church just two and one-half miles from the river. At a point five miles out this main road intersected the Bark road at the southwest corner of what is now the lands of the Shiloh National Military Park. The Bark road, running nearly due east to Hamburg, forms the southern boundary of the park.

On the south side of the Bark road ridge is Lick Creek, which has its rise near Monterey, and empties into the Tennessee about two miles above Pittsburg Landing. North of the main Corinth road, and at an average of about one mile from it, is Owl Creek, which flows northeasterly and empties into Snake Creek at the point where the Savannah road crosses it. Snake Creek empties into the Tennessee River about one mile below Pittsburg Landing.

All these streams flow through flat, muddy bottom lands and are, in the spring of the year, practically impassable, and in April, 1862, could not be crossed except at two or three places where bridges were maintained. These streams therefore formed an excellent protection against an attack upon either flank of an army encamped between them. The general surface of the land along the Corinth road is about on the same level, but is cut up on either side by deep ravines and water courses leading into the creeks. In many of these ravines are running streams with the usual marshy margins.

In 1862 this plateau was covered with open forest with frequent thick undergrowth and an occasional clearing of a few acres surrounding the farmhouse of the owner.

Pennsylvania State Monument.

Sherman selected grounds for his division camps just behind a stream called Shiloh Branch, McDowell's brigade on the right, with his right on Owl Creek at the bridge where the Hamburg and Purdy road crosses the creek. Buckland's brigade next in line to the left, with his left at Shiloh Church. Hildebrand's brigade to the left of the church. Stuart's brigade, detached from others, to the extreme left of the line at the point where the Savannah and Hamburg and the Purdy and Hamburg roads unite just before they cross Lick Creek.

Hurlbut's division formed its camp one mile in rear of Sherman's, near the crossing of the Corinth and the Hamburg and Savannah roads.

On the 11th day of March the Departments of the Missouri and the Ohio were consolidated under the name of the Department of the Mississippi, and Major General H. W. Halleck was assigned to the command, giving him from that date the control he had sought—of both armies then operating in Tennessee. General Smith, about the time of his arrival at Savannah, had received an injury to his leg while stepping from a gunboat into a yawl. This injury, apparently insignificant at first, soon took such serious form that the General was obliged to relinquish command of the troops, and General Grant was restored to duty and ordered by General Halleck to repair to Savannah and take command of the troops in that vicinity. Upon his arrival at Savannah, March 17, General Grant found his army divided, a part on either side of the Tennessee River. He at once reported to General Halleck* the exact situation, and in answer was directed to "destroy the railroad connections at Corinth." †

To carry out this order General Grant transferred the remainder of his army, except a small garrison for Savannah, to the west side of the river, concentrating the First, Second, Fourth and Fifth divisions at Pittsburg Landing, and the Third at Crump's Landing, six miles below. General McClernand with the First Division formed his camp in rear of Sherman's right brigades. General W. H. L. Wallace, commanding the Second Division, encamped to the right of Hurlbut, between Corinth road and Snake Creek. A new division, the Sixth, just organiz-

*11 War Records, p. 45.
†11 War Records, p. 46.

ing under General Prentiss out of new troops, went into camp as the regiments arrived between Hildebrand's and Stuart's brigades of Sherman's division, its center on the eastern Corinth road. General Lew Wallace, commanding the Third Division, placed his first brigade at Crump's, his second brigade at Stony Lonesome, and his third brigade at Adamsville, five miles out on the Purdy road.

On March 10 General Halleck wrote General McClellan: "I propose going to the Tennessee *in a few days* to take personal command."* Pending his arrival at the front, his orders to Smith, to Sherman and to Grant were: "My instructions not to bring on an engagement must be strictly obeyed;"† but when informed by General Grant that the contemplated attack upon Corinth would make a general engagement inevitable, Halleck at once ordered, "By all means keep your forces together until you connect with General Buell. Don't let the enemy draw you into an engagement now."‡ To this General Grant replied: "All troops have been concentrated near Pittsburg Landing. No movement of troops will be made except to advance Sherman to Pea Ridge."§ Sherman made a reconnoissance toward Pea Ridge March 24 and drove some cavalry across Lick Creek. He bivouacked at Chambers' plantation that night and returned to camp next morning.

On the 31st, with two regiments of infantry, a section of artillery and a company of cavalry, Sherman went up to Eastport. Finding the Confederate works there and at Chickasaw, abandoned, he sent his scouts toward Iuka. Confederate cavalry was encountered, and the command returned to Pittsburg Landing.

The Army of the Tennessee, commanded by Major General U. S. Grant, was, on the 5th of April, 1862, composed of six divisions. The First, commanded by Major General John A. McClernand; the Second, by Brigadier General W. H. L. Wallace; the Third, by Major General Lew Wallace; the Fourth, by Brigadier General S. A. Hurlbut; the Fifth, by Brigadier General W. T. Sherman, and the Sixth, by Brigadier General B. M. Prentiss. Generals McClernand, C. F. Smith and Lew Wallace had been

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* 11 War Records, p. 24.

† 7 War Records, p. 674; 10 War Records, p. 25; 11 War Records, p. 41.

‡ 11 War Records, pp. 50, 51.

§ 11 War Records, p. 57.

promoted major generals March 21, 1862. Official notice of such promotion was sent to General Grant by General Halleck from St. Louis April 5.* Previous to this notice of promotion the order of rank of the brigadiers was as follows: Sherman, McClernand, Hurlbut, Prentiss, C. F. Smith, Lew Wallace, W. H. L. Wallace. General Smith, until relieved by General Grant, March 17, was in command by order of General McClellan.†

The camps of Sherman and Prentiss formed the front line about two and one-half miles from Pittsburg Landing and extended in a semicircle from Owl Creek on the right to Lick Creek on the left. One company from each regiment was advanced as a picket one mile in front of regimental camps.

By the official returns of April 5, 1862, there were, in the five divisions of the Army of the Tennessee at Pittsburg Landing, present for duty, infantry, artillery and cavalry, officers and men, 39,830; in the Third Division, at Crump's Landing, present for duty, officers and men, 7,564.

On the evening of the 5th the advance of General Buell's army arrived at Savannah, and in one day more would have united with the Army of the Tennessee, ready for the advance on Corinth, as contemplated and announced in General Halleck's program.

When General Johnston withdrew his army from Kentucky and Tennessee, after the fall of Fort Donelson, he established his new line of operations along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad with his right at Chattanooga and his left on the Mississippi at Fort Pillow. On this line he was reinforced by Generals Polk and Beauregard from Columbus and West Tennessee, and by General Bragg from Pensacola and Mobile, and had ordered Van Dorn from Little Rock, Ark., to report with his army at Corinth, Miss. As early as March 9 General Ruggles was placed in command at Corinth and was ordered to put his troops in marching order and to commence a line of intrenchments around the town.

On the 29th of March General Johnston issued a general order consolidating the armies of Kentucky and Mississippi and some independent commands into the Army of the Mississippi, of which he assumed the command, naming General G. T. Beaure-

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* 11 War Records, p. 94.
† 11 War Records, p. 82.

gard as second in command and Major General Braxton Bragg as chief of staff. Subsequently he organized his army into four corps. The First Corps, commanded by Major General Leonidas Polk; the Second Corps, commanded by Major General Braxton Bragg; the Third Corps, commanded by Major General W. J. Hardee, and the Reserve Corps, commanded by Brigadier General J. C. Breckinridge.

One division of the First Corps, Cheatham's, was at Bethel and Purdy; a brigade of the Second Corps was at Monterey; the Reserve Corps at Burnsville; the cavalry nearer the Union lines. All other troops concentrated at Corinth.*

General Johnston had been depressed by the censure of the Southern press, and as late as March 18 offered to relinquish the command of the army to General Beauregard. Reassured by expressions of confidence by Mr. Davis, he resolved to retain command and, if possible, to regain the confidence of the people by taking the offensive and attacking Grant's army at Pittsburg Landing, hoping to defeat that army before it could be reinforced by General Buell.

Hearing that General Buell was nearing Savannah, General Johnston determined to attack at once, without waiting the arrival of Van Dorn. Accordingly, on the 3d of April he issued orders for the forward movement, directing his army to move by the several roads and concentrate at Mickey's, eight miles from Pittsburg Landing, so as to be ready to attack at sunrise on the morning of the 5th. Heavy rains, bad roads and the delays incident to marching large columns with wagon trains and artillery over muddy roads, prevented the assembly of the army at Mickey's until nearly night of the 5th. It was then determined to delay the attack until daylight next morning.

The aggregate present for duty, officers and men of the Confederate Army, infantry, artillery and cavalry, assembled at Mickey's April 5, 1862, as shown by official reports, was 43,968.

This army General Johnston put in line of battle and bivouacked Saturday night in the following order: Major General Hardee's corps on the first or advanced line, with Cleburne's brigade on the left, its left flank at Widow Howell's, near Winningham Creek. Wood's brigade next to the right, with his right on

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*See map of Territory between Pittsburg Landing and Corinth.

Tennessee Monument.

Alabama State Monument.

the main Pittsburg and Corinth road, and just in rear of the Woods field. Shaver's brigade on right of Pittsburg and Corinth road, extending the line nearly to Bark road. As Hardee's line thus deployed did not occupy all the space to Lick Creek, as desired, Gladden's brigade from Wither's division of Second Corps was added to Hardee's right, extending the line across Bark road.

Major General Bragg's corps was deployed 800 yards in rear of the first line, with Ruggles' division on the left and Withers' division on the right, in the following order of brigades from left to right: Pond, Anderson, Gibson, Jackson and Chalmers. This second line overlapped the first and extended beyond Hardee's on both flanks, Jackson's left flank resting on the Bark road.

The corps of Generals Polk and Breckinridge were formed in column by brigades in rear of the second line. Wharton's and Brewer's cavalry were on the left flank, guarding the roads toward Stantonville. Clanton's cavalry was on the right front; Avery's, Forrest's and Adams' cavalry at Greer's Ford on Lick Creek. Other cavalry organizations were attached to the different corps.

General Johnston's headquarters were established at the forks of the Bark and Pittsburg roads.

Pickets were sent out from the first line. The Third Mississippi, commanded by Major Hardcastle, was on such duty in front of Wood's brigade, his reserve post at the corner where Wood's and Fraley's fields join.

The Battle.[*]

During the Confederate advance from Monterey on the 3d there had been skirmishing between the cavalry of the two armies, and on the 4th one of Buckland's picket posts was captured. Buckland sent out two companies in pursuit of the captors. These companies were attacked and surrounded by Confederate cavalry, but were rescued by Buckland coming to their relief with his whole regiment. On Saturday Generals Prentiss and Sherman each sent out reconnoitering parties to the front. Neither of these parties developed the enemy in force, but reported such evidences of cavalry that pickets of both divisions were doubled, and General Prentiss, being still apprehensive of attack, sent out at 3 o'clock Sunday morning three companies of the Twenty-fifth Missouri, under Major Powell of that regiment, to again reconnoiter well to the front.

Major Powell marched to the right and front, passing between the Rhea and Seay fields, and at 4:55 a. m. struck Hardcastle's pickets and received their fire. The fire was returned by Powell and a sharp engagement was had between these outposts, continuing, as Hardcastle says, one hour and a half, until 6:30 a. m., when he saw his brigade formed in his rear and fell back to his place in line.

Wood's brigade, advancing, drove Powell back to the Seay field, where he was reinforced by four companies of the Sixteenth Wisconsin, that had been on picket near by, and by five companies of the Twenty-first Missouri under Colonel Moore, who at once took command and sent back to camp for the remainder of his regiment.

This force, fighting and retreating slowly, was reinforced at southeast corner of the Rhea field by all of Peabody's brigade. Peabody succeeded in holding the Confederates in check until about 8 o'clock, when he fell back to the line of his camp, closely followed by Shaver's brigade and the right of Wood's brigade.

While Peabody's brigade was thus engaged, General Prentiss had advanced Miller's brigade to the south side of Spain field, and placed Hickenlooper's battery to the left and Munch's battery to the right of the Eastern Corinth road. In this position

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[*] See maps of first and second days.

he was attacked by Gladden's brigade and by the left of Chalmers' brigade, that had advanced to the front line. These Confederate brigades, after a stubborn fight, in which Gladden was mortally wounded, drove Miller back to his line of camps at the same time that Peabody was driven back to his. In their several camps Prentiss formed his regiments again and was vigorously attacked by Gladden's and Shaver's brigades, assisted on their left by a part of Wood's brigade and on the right by Chalmers'.

At 9 o'clock Prentiss was driven from his second position with the loss of the entire division camp, two guns of Hickenlooper's battery, and many killed and wounded left on the field. Among the killed was Colonel Peabody, the commander of the First Brigade of Prentiss' division.

While the right of Hardee's line was engaged with Prentiss, his left had attacked the brigades of Hildebrand and Buckland, of Sherman's division. These brigades had formed in line in front of their camps and behind Shiloh Branch, with Barrett's battery at Shiloh Church, and Waterhouse's battery to the left, behind the camp of the Fifty-third Ohio. The Third Brigade of McClernand's division was brought up and formed in support of Sherman's left flank and of Waterhouse's battery. In the Confederate advance the left of Wood's brigade had been slightly engaged with the Fifty-third Ohio, which easily gave way, when Wood obliqued to the right, to avoid Waterhouse's battery, and, following Prentiss, passed the left flank of Hildebrand's brigade, then left-wheeled to the attack of McClernand's Third Brigade. Cleburne's brigade, in attempting to cross the marshy ground of Shiloh Branch, received the concentrated fire of the Third and Fourth brigades of Sherman's division, and after two or three unsuccessful efforts to dislodge them, in which his regiments lost very heavily—the Sixth Mississippi having over 70 per cent killed and wounded—he was obliged to give place to Anderson's brigade of Bragg's corps, which was in like manner repulsed with severe loss. Johnson's and Russell's brigades of Polk's corps now came up together. Russell on the right, overlapping Sherman's left, and Johnson to the left across the Corinth road. The reorganized parts of the brigades of Cleburne and Anderson joining Russell and Johnson, the four brigades, assisted by Wood's brigade, advanced, and at 10 o'clock drove Sherman's two brigades and the Third Brigade of McClernand's division

back across the Purdy road with the loss of three guns of Waterhouse's battery and of the camps of the three brigades. During the contest Confederate Generals Clark, commanding a division, and Johnson, commanding a brigade, were severely wounded, and Colonel Raith, commanding McClernand's Third Brigade, was mortally wounded. The capture of the three guns of Waterhouse's battery is claimed by the Thirteenth Tennessee of Russell's brigade, and General Polk seems to concede the claim, though it appears that several regiments were attacking the battery from the front when the Thirteenth Tennessee moved by the right flank and approaching the battery from its left rear, reached it before those from the front. General Vaughan, of the Thirteenth Tennessee, says that when his regiment reached these guns a dead Union officer lay near them, and keeping guard over his body was a pointer dog that refused to allow the Confederates to approach the body.

Pond's brigade of Bragg's corps had engaged McDowell's brigade, in conjunction with Anderson's attack on Buckland, and had succeeded in gaining the bridge at McDowell's right flank, but had not become seriously engaged when Sherman ordered McDowell to retire and form junction with his Third and Fourth brigades, which were then falling back from Shiloh Church. McDowell therefore abandoned his camp to Pond without a contest.

After the capture of Prentiss' camps Chalmers' and Jackson's brigades from Bragg's corps were ordered to the right to attack the extreme left of the Union line. Preceded by Clanton's cavalry, these brigades moved by the flank down the Bark road until the head of the column was at the swampy grounds of Lick Creek, then forming line of battle and placing Gage's and Girardey's batteries upon the bluff south of Locust Grove Creek they compelled Stuart, who was without artillery, to leave his camp and form his lines to left and rear in the timber. Here he held Chalmers in a fierce fight until about 2 o'clock, when he fell back to the landing, abandoning the last of Sherman's camps. Jackson's attack, as he came across the creek, fell upon McArthur's brigade, consisting of the Ninth and Twelfth Illinois, supported on the left by the Fiftieth Illinois and by Willard's battery in the rear. McArthur, in a stubborn contest in which the Ninth Illinois lost 60 per cent of the men engaged, held his

Iowa State Monument.

Iowa Monuments as Erected to Each Organization.

ground until Jackson was reinforced by Bowen's brigade of Breckinridge's corps, when McArthur fell back.

When Sherman and Prentiss discovered that they were being attacked by the Confederates in force they asked reinforcements from the divisions in their rear.

McClernand sent his third brigade to reinforce Sherman's left, and Schwartz's battery to assist Buckland. He then formed his First and Second brigades along the Pittsburg road in front of his headquarters; Marsh's brigade, with Burrow's battery on the right; Hare's brigade to the left behind the Review field; McAllister's battery at the northwest corner of said field, and Dresser's battery at Water Oaks Pond. On this line the Third Brigade rallied when it fell back from Sherman's line.

Veatch's brigade of Hurlbut's division was sent to reinforce McClernand and formed behind Burrows' battery. Hurlbut marched his other brigades to the Peach Orchard and formed line of battle with Williams' brigade facing south and Lauman's brigade facing west. The batteries—Mann's, Ross' and Myers' —all in the field behind the infantry.

W. H. L. Wallace's First Brigade, commanded by Colonel Tuttle, moved out on the Eastern Corinth road and formed on the east side of the Duncan field in an old sunken road. McArthur's brigade was disunited. The Eighty-first Ohio and the Fourteenth Missouri were sent to guard the bridge over Snake Creek; the Thirteenth Missouri to reinforce McDowell's brigade, and McArthur, in person, with the Ninth and Twelfth Illinois and Willard's battery, went to the support of Stuart and formed on his right rear and at the left of Hurlbut's division, just east of the Peach Orchard. Of Sweeny's brigade, the Seventh and Fifty-eighth Illinois formed on Tuttle's right, connecting it with McClernand's left. The Fiftieth Illinois was sent to McArthur. The other regiments were held in reserve until about noon, when the Eighth Iowa formed on Tuttle's left to fill a gap between Wallace and Prentiss. The Fifty-seventh Illinois went to the extreme left, and the Fifty-second Illinois reported to McClernand at his sixth position just east of Tilghman Creek. Batteries D, H and K, First Missouri Light Artillery, were placed along the ridge in rear of Tuttle. Prentiss rallied his broken division, not over 800 men, on Hurlbut's right, connecting it with Wallace's left.

In the early morning General Grant, at Savannah, heard the firing and directed General Nelson, of the Army of the Ohio, to march his division along the east bank of the Tennessee to the point opposite Pittsburg Landing. Then, leaving a request for General Buell to hurry his troops forward as rapidly as possible, he hastened by boat to join his army. Arriving upon the field at about the time that Prentiss was driven from his camp, he immediately dispatched orders to General Lew Wallace to bring his division to the battlefield. There has ever since been a dispute as to the terms of this order and the time of its delivery. It is admitted that General Wallace received an order, and that he started his command at about 12 o'clock by road leading into the Hamburg and Purdy road, west of the bridge over Owl Creek on the right of Sherman's camps. This bridge was abandoned by McDowell and held by the Confederates at 10 o'clock. An aide from General Grant overtook Wallace on this road about 3 o'clock and turned him back to the Savannah and Hamburg, or river road by which he reached the battlefield about 7 o'clock p. m.

In the movements of the Confederate troops in the morning Gibson's brigade of Bragg's corps had followed Shaver's brigade and had halted just inside the line of camps. This had separated Gibson from Anderson by the length of a brigade; into this space Bragg directed Stephens' brigade, of Polk's corps, and it entered the line of camps in rear of Wood's brigade. Stewart's brigade, also of Polk's corps, was sent to the right, and entered the line of camps in rear of Gladden's brigade.

When Prentiss was driven back, General Johnston ordered his reserve into action by sending Trabue forward on the Pittsburg Landing road to Shiloh Church, while Bowen and Statham were moved down the Bark road and formed line of battle south of the Peach Orchard to the left rear of Jackson and completing the line to where Gladden's brigade, now commanded by Adams, was resting near Prentiss' headquarters camp.

Following the capture of the guns of Waterhouse's battery and the retreat of Sherman and Raith to the Purdy Road, Wood's and Shaver's brigades, with Swett's battery, were ordered to left wheel. Stewart's brigade was sent by left flank along the rear of Peabody's camp to Wood's left, where three of the regiments took their places in line, while the Fourth Tennessee, sup-

ported by the Twelfth Tennessee, from Russell's brigade, went into line between Wood's and Shaver's brigades. Stanford's battery took position in the camp of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry. Joining this force on its left were the somewhat disorganized brigades of Cleburne, Anderson, Johnson and Russell. General Polk was personally directing their movements, and led them forward, without waiting for perfect organization, in pursuit of Sherman's retreating brigades. This combined force of seven brigades moved to the attack of McClernand and Sherman in their second position along the Pittsburg and Purdy road. The right of this attacking force, extending beyond McClernand's left, became engaged with W. H. L. Wallace's troops near Duncan House, while Stephens' brigade of Polk's Corps engaged the left of Tuttle's brigade and Prentiss' division in the Hornets' Nest. At the same time Gladden's brigade attacked Lauman on west side of the Peach Orchard. In these attacks Generals Hindman and Wood were disabled and the Confederates in front of Wallace, Prentiss and Lauman were repulsed.

The attack upon McClernand and Sherman was successful, and drove these commands back to the center of Marsh's brigade camp, where they made a short stand at what McClernand calls his third line, and then retired to the field at the right of that camp, to the fourth line. The Third and Fourth Brigades of Sherman's division retired from that part of the field, and his First Brigade, McDowell's, took position on McClernand's right.

In the repulse of McClernand from his second and third line he had lost Burrows' entire battery of six guns, which was taken by Wood's brigade; also one gun of McAllister's battery, taken by the Fourth Tennessee, and two guns of Schwartz's battery and four guns of Dresser's battery. Part of these, perhaps all, are claimed by the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Tennessee.

Rallying in camp of Hare's brigade, McClernand, with McDowell's brigade on his right, checked the Confederate advance, and then, by a united countercharge, at 12 o'clock, recovered his Second Brigade camp and his own headquarters, and captured Cobb's Kentucky battery. McClernand gives the Eleventh Iowa and the Eleventh and Twentieth Illinois the credit for the capture of this battery. In the forward movement the Sixth Iowa and the Forty-sixth Ohio, of McDowell's brigade, and Thirteenth Mis-

souri, of McArthur's brigade, became engaged with Trabue's Confederate brigade in a fierce battle, of which Trabue says:

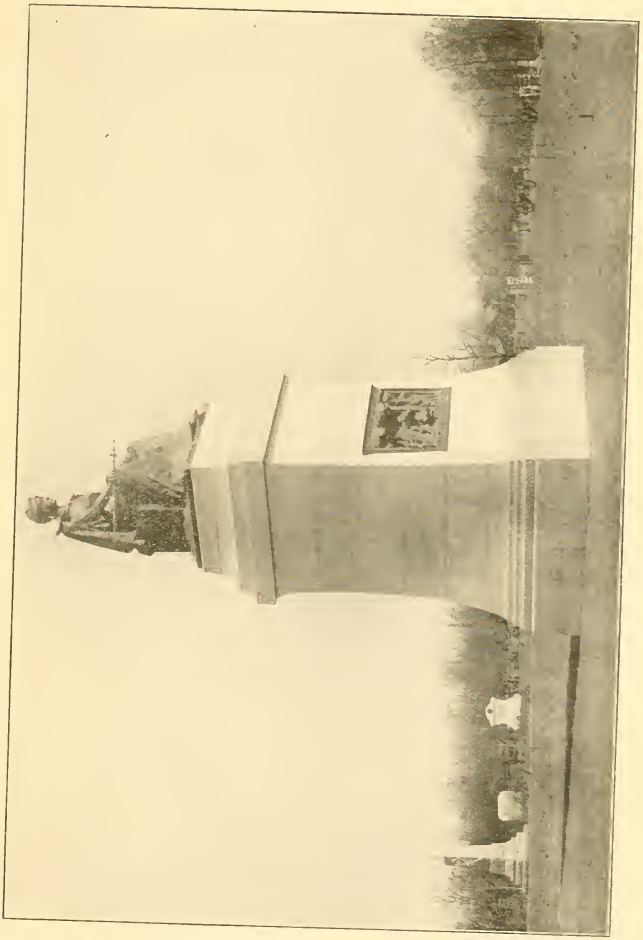
> The combat here was a severe one. I fought the enemy an hour and a quarter, killing and wounding 400 or 500 of the Forty-sixth Ohio Infantry, as well as of another Ohio regiment, a Missouri regiment, and some Iowa troops. * * * I lost here many men and several officers.

The number of killed, wounded and missing of the Forty-sixth Ohio at the battle of Shiloh, both days, was 246. But of the three regiments opposed to Trabue there were 510 killed, wounded and missing; most of them were doubtless lost in this conflict. So that Trabue may not have seriously erred in his statement.

At the time that McClernand fell back from his second position General Stewart took command of Wood's and Shaver's brigades and with the Fourth Tennessee of his own brigade moved to the right and renewed the attack upon Tuttle and Prentiss. Meeting a severe repulse, he withdrew at 12 o'clock, with the Fourth Tennessee, to the assistance of the force in front of McClernand. At the same time Shaver's and Wood's brigades retired for rest and ammunition, and Stephens' brigade moved to the right and joined Breckinridge south of the Peach Orchard.

General Bragg then brought up Gibson's brigade, which had been resting near Peabody's camp, and sent it in four separate charges against the position held by Prentiss and Tuttle. Gibson's brigade was shattered in their useless charges, and retired from the field. While Bragg was directing these several movements, Generals Polk and Hardee had renewed the attack upon McClernand and in a contest lasting two hours had driven him back once more to the camp of his First Brigade, where he maintained his position until 2.30 p. m., when he fell back across the valley of Tilghman Creek to his sixth line, abandoning the last of his camps.

About 12 o'clock General Johnston, having gotten his reserve in position south of the Peach Orchard, assumed personal command of the right wing of his army, and directed a combined forward movement, intending to break the Union left where Chalmers and Jackson had been engaged since about 10 o'clock in an unsuccessful fight with Stuart and McArthur. Bowen's brigade was sent to support Jackson, and was closely followed,



Illinois State Monument.

en échelon to the left, by Statham's, Stephens' and Gladden's brigades in an attack upon Hurlbut in the Peach Orchard. Stuart, hard pressed by Chalmers and threatened on the flank by Clanton's cavalry, was, as we have seen, the first to yield, and falling back, left McArthur's flank exposed, compelling him and Hurlbut to fall back to the north side of the Peach Orchard. As Hurlbut's First Brigade fell back, Lauman's brigade on its right was transferred to the left of the division in support of McArthur. Hurlbut's division as then formed stood at a right angle with the line of Prentiss and Wallace.

At 2:30 p. m., while personally directing the movements of his reserve, General Johnston was struck by a minie ball and almost instantly killed. The death of the Confederate commander-in chief caused a relaxation of effort on that flank until General Bragg, hearing of Johnston's death, turned over the command at the center to General Ruggles, and repairing to the right, assumed command, and again ordered a forward movement.

General Ruggles, having noted the ineffectual efforts of Bragg to break the Union center, determined to concentrate artillery upon that point. He therefore assembled ten batteries and a section—sixty-two guns—and placed them in position along the west side of the Duncan field and southeast of the Review field. In support of these batteries he brought up portions of the brigades of Gibson, Shaver, Wood, Anderson and Stewart, with the Thirty-eighth Tennessee and Crescent regiment of Pond's brigade, and once more attacked the position so stubbornly held by Wallace and Prentiss. The concentrated fire of these sixty-two guns drove away the Union batteries, but was not able to rout the infantry from its sheltered position in the old road.

William Preston Johnston, in "The Life of General Albert Sidney Johnston, gives this graphic description of the fighting at this point:

> This portion of the Federal line was occupied by Wallace's division and by the remnants of Prentiss' division. Here behind a dense thicket on the crest of a hill was posted a strong force of as hardy troops as ever fought, almost perfectly protected by the conformation of the ground. To assail it an open field had to be passed, enfiladed by the fire of its batteries. It was nicknamed by the Confederates by that very mild metaphor, "The Hornets' Nest." No figure of speech would be too strong to express the deadly peril of an assault upon this natural fortress, whose inaccessible barriers blazed for six hours with sheets of flame and whose infernal gates poured forth a murderous storm of

shot and shell and musketry fire which no living thing could quell or even withstand. Brigade after brigade was led against it, but valor was of no avail. Hindman's brilliant brigades which had swept everything before them from the field were shivered into fragments and paralyzed for the remainder of the day. Stewart's regiments made fruitless assaults, but only to retire mangled from the field. Bragg now ordered up Gibson's splendid brigade; it made a charge, but, like the others, recoiled and fell back. Bragg sent orders to charge again. * * * * Four times the position was charged. Four times the assault proved unavailing, the brigade was repulsed. About half past three o'clock the struggle which had been going on for five hours with fitful violence was renewed with the utmost fury. Polk's and Bragg's corps, intermingled, were engaged in a death grapple with the sturdy commands of Wallace and Prentiss. * * * General Ruggles judiciously collected all the artillery he could find, some eleven batteries, which he massed against the position. The opening of so heavy a fire and the simultaneous advance of the whole Confederate line resulted first in confusion and then in defeat of Wallace and the surrender of Prentiss at about half past 5 o'clock. Each Confederate commander of division, brigade, and regiment, as his command pounced upon the prey, believed it entitled to the credit of the capture, Breckinridge, Ruggles, Withers, Cheatham, and other divisions which helped to subdue these stubborn fighters each imagined his own the hardest part of the work.

Generals Polk and Hardee, with the commingled commands of the Confederate left, had followed McClernand in his retreat across Tilghman Creek, and about 4 o'clock Hardee sent Pond with three of his regiments and Wharton's cavalry to attack the Union position upon the east side of this creek. In this attack the Confederates were repulsed with heavy loss, the Eighteenth Louisiana alone losing 42 per cent of those engaged. Pond retired to the west side of the creek and took no further part in the action of Sunday. Trabue and Russell, with some other detachments, renewed the attack, and at 4:30 p. m. succeeded in driving McClernand and Veatch back to the Hamburg road, then wheeled to the right against the exposed flank of W. H. L. Wallace's division. At the same time Bragg had forced back the Union left until McArthur and Hurlbut, seeing that they were in danger of being cut off from the Landing, withdrew their forces, letting the whole of Bragg's forces upon the rear of Prentiss and Wallace, while Polk and Hardee were attacking them on their right flank and Ruggles was pounding them from the front. Wallace attempted to withdraw by the right flank, but in passing the lines, closing behind him, he was mortally wounded. Colonel Tuttle with two of his regiments succeeded in passing the lines, while four of Wallace's regiments with the part of Prentiss' division were completely surrounded, and,

after an ineffectual effort to force their way back to the Landing, were compelled to surrender at 5:30 p. m. The number of prisoners captured here and in previous engagements was 2,254 men and officers, about an equal number from each division. General Prentiss and the mortally wounded General Wallace were both taken prisoners, but General Wallace was left on the field and was recovered by his friends next day, and died at Savannah, Tenn., four days later.

During the afternoon Colonel Webster, chief of artillery, on General Grant's staff, had placed Madison's battery of siege guns in position about a quarter of a mile out from the Landing, and then, as the other batteries came back from the front, placed them in position to the right and left of the siege guns. Hurlbut's division as it came back was formed on the right of these guns; Stuart's brigade on the left; parts of Wallace's division and detached regiments formed in the rear and to the right of Hurlbut, connecting with McClernand's left. McClernand extended the line to the Hamburg and Savannah road and along that road to near McArthur's headquarters, where Buckland's brigade of Sherman's division, with three regiments of McArthur's brigade, were holding the right which covered the bridge by which General Lew. Wallace was to arrive on the field.

About 5 o'clock Ammen's brigade of Nelson's division of the Army of the Ohio reached the field, the Thirty-sixth Indiana taking position near the left in support of Stone's battery. Two gunboats, the Tyler and Lexington, were at the mouth of Dill Branch, just above the Landing.

After the capture of Prentiss an attempt was made to reorganize the Confederate forces for an attack upon the Union line in position near the Landing. Generals Chalmers and Jackson and Colonel Trabue moved their commands to the right down the ridge south of Dill Branch until they came under fire of the Union batteries and gunboats, which silenced Gage's battery, the only one with the command. Trabue sheltered his command on the south side of the ridge, while Chalmers and Jackson moved into the valley of Dill Branch and pressed skirmishers forward to the brow of the hill on the north side of the valley, but their exhausted men, many of them without ammunition, could not be urged to a charge upon the batteries before them.

Colonel Deas, commanding a remnant of Gladden's brigade, formed with 224 men in the ravine on Jackson's left, and Anderson formed at the head of the ravine, where he remained ten or fifteen minutes, then he retired beyond range of the floating guns. Colonel Lindsay, First Mississippi cavalry, charged upon and captured Ross' battery, as it was withdrawing from position near Hurlbut's headquarters, and then with 30 or 40 men crossed the head of Dill Branch and attempted to charge another battery, but finding himself in the presence of an infantry force "managed to get back under the hill without damage." This cavalry and the skirmishers from Chalmers' and Jackson's brigades were the only Confederate troops that came under musketry fire after the Prentiss and Wallace surrender.

In the meantime General Bragg made an effort to get troops into position on the left of Pittsburg road, but before arrangements were completed night came on and General Beauregard ordered all the troops withdrawn. The Confederate troops sought bivouacs on the field, some occupying captured Union camps and some returning to their bivouac of Saturday night. General Beauregard remained near Shiloh Church. General Polk retired to his Saturday night camp. General Bragg was with Beauregard near the church, occupying General Sherman's headquarters camp. General Hardee and General Withers encamped with Colonel Martin in Peabody's camp. Trabue occupied camps of the Sixth Iowa and Forty-sixth Ohio. Pond's brigade alone of the infantry troops remained in line of battle confronting the Union line.

The Union troops bivouacked on their line of battle, extending from Pittsburg Landing to Snake Creek bridge, where the Third Division arrived after dark, occupying the line from McArthur's headquarters to the lowlands of the creek. Thirteen hours the battle had raged over all parts of the field without a moment's cessation. The Union Army had been steadily forced back on both flanks. The camps of all but the Second Division had been captured, and position after position surrendered after the most persistent fighting and with great loss of life on both sides. Many regiments, and brigades even, of both armies had been shattered and had lost their organization. Detachments of soldiers and parts of companies and regiments

were scattered over the field, some doubtless seeking in vain for their commands; many caring for dead and wounded comrades; others exhausted with the long conflict and content to seek rest and refreshment at any place that promised relief from the terrors of the battle. The fierceness of the fighting on Sunday is shown by the losses sustained by some of the organizations engaged. The Ninth Illinois lost 366 out of 617. The Sixth Mississippi lost 300 out of 425. Cleburne's brigade lost 1,013 out of 2,700, and the brigade was otherwise depleted until he had but 800 men in line Sunday night. He continued in the fight on Monday until he had only 58 men in line, and these he sent to the rear for ammunition.

Gladden's brigade was reduced to 224. The Fifty-fifth Illinois lost 275 out of 657. The Twenty-eighth Illinois 245 out of 642. The Sixth Iowa had 52 killed outright. The Third Iowa lost 33 per cent. of those engaged. The Twelfth Iowa lost in killed, wounded and prisoners 98 per cent. of the present for duty. Only 10 returned to camp, and they were stretcher bearers. These are but samples; many other regiments lost in about the same proportion. The loss of officers was especially heavy; out of 5 Union division commanders 1 was killed, 1 wounded, and 1 captured; out of 15 brigade commanders 9 were on the list of casualties, and out of 61 infantry regimental commanders on the field 33 were killed, wounded, or missing, making a loss on Sunday of 45 out of 81 commanders of divisions, brigades, and regiments. The Confederate Army lost its commander in chief, killed; 2 corps commanders wounded; 3 out of 5 of its division commanders wounded; 4 of its brigade commanders killed or wounded, and 20 out of 78 of its regimental commanders killed or wounded. With such losses, the constant shifting of positions, and the length of time engaged, it is not a matter to cause surprise that the Confederate Army was reduced, as General Beauregard claims, to less than 20,000 men in line, and that these were so exhausted that they sought their bivouacs with little regard to battle lines, and that both armies lay down in the rain to sleep as best they could, with very little thought, by either, of any danger of attack during the night.

We find at Shiloh that with three exceptions no breastworks were prepared by either side on Sunday night. Of these excep-

tions a Union battery near the Landing was protected by a few sacks of corn piled up in front of the guns; some Confederate regiment arranged the fallen timber in front of Marsh's brigade camp into a sort of defensive work that served a good purpose the next day; and Lieutenant Nispel, Company E, Second Illinois Light Artillery, dug a trench in front of his guns, making a slight earthwork, which may yet be seen, just at the right of the position occupied by the siege guns. He alone of all the officers on the field thought to use the spade, which was so soon to become an important weapon of war.

During Sunday night the remainder of General Nelson's division and General Crittenden's division of the army of the Ohio arrived upon the field, and early Monday morning the Union forces were put in motion to renew the battle. General Crittenden's right rested on the Corinth road, General Nelson, to his left, extending the line across Hamburg road. About 1,000 men* from the Army of the Tennessee, extended the line to the overflowed land of the Tennessee. Two brigades of General McCook's arriving on the field about 8 o'clock formed on Crittenden's right, Rousseau's brigade in front line and Kirk's in reserve. At McCook's right was Hurlbut, then McClernand, then Sherman, then Lew. Wallace, whose right rested on the swamps of Owl Creek. The Army of the Ohio formed with one regiment of each brigade in reserve, and with Boyle's brigade of Crittenden's division as reserve for the whole. The remnant of W. H. L. Wallace's division, under command of Colonel Tuttle, was also in reserve behind General Crittenden.

The early and determined advance of the Union Army soon convinced General Beauregard that fresh troops had arrived. He, however, made his disposition as rapidly as possible to meet the advance by sending General Hardee to his right, General Bragg to his left, General Polk to left center, and General Breckinridge to right center with orders to each to put the Confederate troops into line of battle without regard to their original organizations. These officers hurried their staff officers to all parts of the field and soon formed a line. Hardee had Chalmers on the right in Stuart's camps; next to him was Col-

*10 W. R., 295 and 338 (Colonel Grose says 15th Illinois, but must be in error).

Illinois Cavalry Monument.

onel Wheeler in command of Jackson's old brigade; then Colonel Preston Smith with remnants of B. R. Johnson's brigade; Colonel Maney with Stephens' brigade. Then came Stewart, Cleburne, Statham, and Martin under Breckinridge. Trabue, across the main Corinth road, just west of Duncan's, with Anderson and Gibson to his left under Polk. Then Wood, Russell, and Pond, under Bragg, finishing the line to Owl Creek. Very few brigades were intact, the different regiments were hurried into line from their bivouacs and placed under the command of the nearest brigade officer, and were then detached and sent from one part of the field to another as they were needed to reinforce threatened points, until it is impossible to follow movements or determine just where each regiment was engaged.

Monday's battle opened by the advance of General Lew. Wallace's division on the Union right, attacking Pond's brigade in Hare's brigade camp, and was continued on that flank by a left wheel of Wallace, extending his right until he had gained the Confederate left flank. Nelson's division commenced his advance at daylight and soon developed the Confederate line of battle behind the peach orchard. He then waited for Crittenden and McCook to get into position, and then commenced the attack upon Hardee, in which he was soon joined by all the troops on the field. The fighting seems to have been most stubborn in the center, where Hazen, Crittenden, and McCook were contending with the forces under Polk and Breckinridge upon the same ground where W. H. L. Wallace and Prentiss fought on Sunday.

The 20,000 fresh troops in the Union Army made the contest an unequal one, and though stubbornly contested for a time, at about 2 o'clock General Beauregard ordered the withdrawal of his army. To secure the withdrawal he placed Colonel Looney, of the Thirty-eighth Tennessee, with his regiment, augmented by detachments from other regiments, at Shiloh Church, directed him to charge the Union center. In this charge Colonel Looney passed Sherman's headquarters and pressed the Union line back to the Purdy road; at the same time General Beauregard sent batteries across Shiloh Branch and placed them in battery on the high ground beyond. With these arrangements, Beauregard, at 4 o'clock, safely crossed Shiloh Branch with his army and placed his rear guard under Breckinridge in line upon the

ground occupied by his army on Saturday night. The Confederate Army retired leisurely to Corinth, while the Union Army returned to the camps that it had occupied before the battle.

General Beauregard, in his Century "war-book" article, page 64, in speaking of "The second day's fighting at Shiloh," says:

Our widely scattered forces, which it had been impossible to organize in the night after the late hour at which they were drawn out of action, were gathered in hand for the exigency as quickly as possible.

Generals Bragg, Hardee, and Breckinridge hurried to their assigned positions—Hardee now to the extreme right, where were Chalmers' and Jackson's brigade of Bragg's corps; General Bragg to the left, where were assembled fragments of his own troops, as also of Clark's division, Polk's corps, with Trabue's brigade; Breckinridge was on the left of Hardee. This left a space to be occupied by General Polk, who, during the night, had gone with Cheatham's division back nearly to Hardee's postion on the night of April 5. But just at the critical time, to my great pleasure, General Polk came upon the field with that essential division.

By 7 o'clock the night before all of Nelson's division had been thrown across the Tennessee, and during the night had been put in position between Grant's discouraged forces and our own. * * * After exchanging some shots with Forest's cavalry, Nelson's division was confronted with a composite force embracing Chalmers' brigade, Moore's Texas regiment, with other parts of Withers' division; also the Crescent regiment of New Orleans and the Twenty-sixth Alabama, supported by well posted batteries, and so stoutly was Nelson received that his division had to recede somewhat. Advancing again, however, about 8 o'clock, now reinforced by Hazen's brigade, it was our turn to retire with the loss of a battery. But rallying and taking the offensive, somewhat reinforced, the Confederates were able to recover their lost ground and guns, inflicting a sharp loss on Hazen's brigade, that narrowly escaped capture. Ammen's brigade was also seriously pressed and must have been turned but for the opportune arrival of Terrill's regular battery of McCook's division.

In the meantime Crittenden's division became involved in the battle, but was successfully kept at bay for several hours by the forces under Hardee and Breckinridge, until it was reinforced by two brigades of McCook's division, which had been added to the attacking force on the field after the battle had been joined. * * *

By 1 o'clock General Bragg's forces on our left, necessarily weakened by the withdrawal of a part of his troops to reinforce our right and center, had become so seriously pressed that he had called for aid. Some remnants of Louisiana, Alabama, and Tennessee regiments were gathered up and sent to support him as best they might, and I went with them personally. General Bragg, now taking the offensive, pressed his adversary back. This was about two o'clock. My headquarters were still at Shiloh Church.

The odds of fresh troops alone were now too great to justify the prolongation of the conflict. So, directing Adjutant-General Jordan to select at once a proper position in our near rear, and there establish a covering force including artillery, I dispatched my staff with orders to the several corps commanders to prepare to retire from the field, first making a show, however, at different points of resuming the offensive.

These orders were executed, I may say, with no small skill, and the Confederate army began to retire at 2:30 p. m. without apparently the least perception on the part of the enemy that such a movement was going on.

The losses of the two days' battle are summed up as follows:

	Killed	Woun'd	Missing	Total
General Grant's five divisions	1,472	6,350	2,826	10,648
General Lew Wallace's division	41	251	4	296
Total, Army of the Tennessee	1,513	6,601	2,830	10,944
Army of the Ohio	241	1,807	55	2,103
Grand total, Union Army	1,754	8,408	2,885	13,047
Confederate Army	1,728	8,012	959	10,699
Total loss at Shiloh	3,482	16,420	3,844	23,746

This gives a Confederate loss of 24 1–3 per cent. of those present for duty, and a loss in the five divisions of Grant's army present for duty Sunday of 26¾ per cent.

It is impossible to give losses of each day separately, except as to general officers and regimental commanders. These are reported by name, and it is found that casualties among the officers of these grades are as follows:

In the five divisions of Grant's army, loss on Sunday	45
In the same divisions, loss on Monday	2
In Lew Wallace's division, loss on Monday	0
In the Army of the Ohio, loss on Monday	3
Total loss general officers and regimental commanders, Sunday and Monday	50
In Confederate Army, casualties to officers of like grade, on Sunday were	30
In Confederate Army, Monday	14
Total loss of general officers and regimental commanders, Confederate Army	44

No general pursuit of the Confederates was made. The orders of General Halleck forbade pursuit,* so the Confederates were allowed to retire to Corinth while the Union Army occupied itself in burying the dead and caring for the wounded until General Halleck arrived, and assuming command, inaugurated the "advance upon Corinth," in which the most conspicuous and leading part was played by the spade.

In answer to an inquiry made by the Secretary of War, General Halleck said:†

> The newspaper accounts that our divisions were surprised are utterly false. Every division had notice of the enemy's approach hours before the battle commenced.

Later, in transmitting a map to the Secretary, he said:†

> The impression, which at one time seemed to have been received by the Department, that our forces were surprised in the morning of the 6th, is entirely erroneous. I am satisfied from a patient and careful inquiry and investigation that all our troops were notified of the enemy's approach some time before the battle commenced.

Detailed Movements of Organizations.

The Army of the Tennessee.

On the 6th day of April, 1862, the Army of the Tennessee was encamped on the west bank of the Tennessee River; the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Divisions at Pittsburg Landing, with 39,830 officers and men present for duty; the Third Division at Crump's Landing, with 7,564 officers and men present for duty.

General Grant's headquarters was at Savannah, Tenn., where he was awaiting the arrival of General Buell. While at breakfast early Sunday morning, April 6, General Grant heard heavy firing at Pittsburg Landing, and leaving orders for General Nelson to move his division up the east bank of the river to Pittsburg Landing, General Grant and staff repaired to the battlefield, where he arrived at about 8 a. m. He visited each of his divisions at the front, and finding that the attack was by a large force of the enemy, he sent an order for his Third Division to hasten to the field and a request to General Buell for reinforcements. The Army of the Tennessee was gradually driven

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*11 War Records, pp. 97, 104.
†10 War Records, p. 99.

back until at sunset it occupied a position extending from the Landing to Snake Creek bridge. In this position it repulsed an attack made by the Confederates at 6 o'clock p. m.

General Grant passed the night in bivouac with his troops, without shelter, and early next morning, reinforced by his Third Division and by General Buell with three divisions of the Army of the Ohio, he renewed the battle, and at 4 p. m. had regained possession of the entire field.

First Division.

(McClernand's.)

This division, composed of three brigades of infantry, four batteries of artillery, one battalion and two companies of cavalry, was ordered from Savannah to Pittsburg Landing March 20, 1862, and went into camp across the main Corinth road about one-half mile east of Shiloh Church. On Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, the division formed for battle with its Third Brigade thrown forward to support Sherman's left; its First and Second Brigades along the Corinth road; McAllister's battery at the northwest corner of the Review field; Burrows' battery at center of Second Brigade; Dresser's battery at Water Oaks Pond; Schwartz's battery, first to Sherman's right, then at the crossroads. The division was attacked at about 9 a. m. and was driven from its position along the Corinth road at about 11 a. m. with the loss of Burrows' battery, one gun of McAllister's battery, and one gun of Schwartz's battery. It made its next stand at right angles to the center of its Second Brigade camp, where Dresser's battery lost four guns. The division then retired to its fourth line, in the camp of its First Brigade, where it rallied and in a countercharge drove the Confederates back and recovered the whole of the camp of the Second Brigade and McClernand's headquarters, and captured Cobb's Kentucky battery at 12 m. It held this advance but a short time, when it was driven slowly back until at 2 p. m. it was again in the field of its First Brigade camp, where it held its fifth line until 2:30 p. m. It then retired across Tilghman Creek to its sixth line at "Cavalry Field," where at 4:30 p. m. it repulsed a charge made by Pond's brigade and Wharton's

cavalry, and then retired to the Hamburg and Savannah road, where, with its left thrown back, it bivouacked Sunday night.

It advanced Monday morning over the same ground where it fought on Sunday, and at 4 p. m. reoccupied its camps on the field.

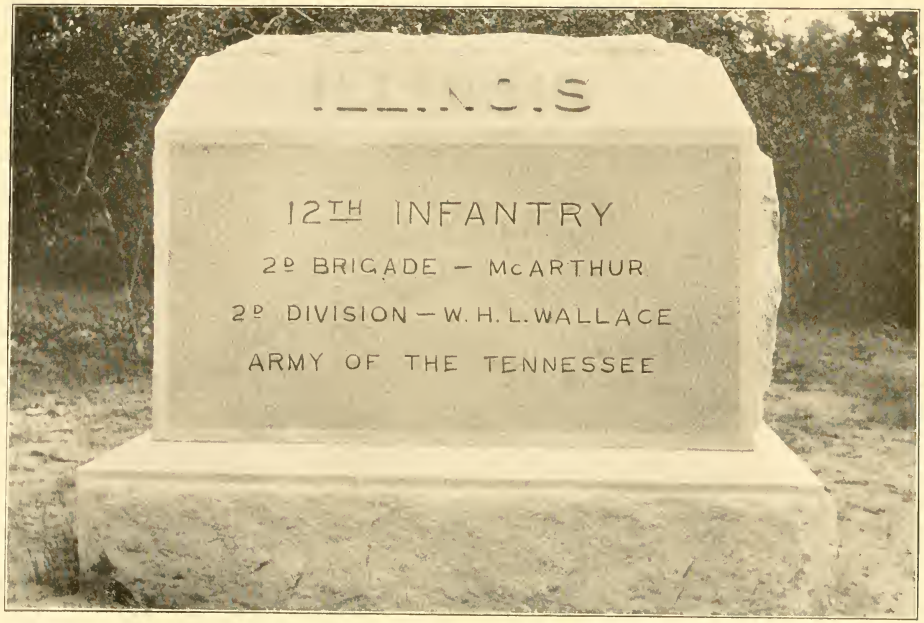
First Brigade.

(Hare's.)

This brigade of four regiments, forming the right of the First Division, was encamped in Jones field. It moved from its camp at about 8 a. m., April 6, 1862, by the left flank and formed in line of battle on the ridge between the Review field and the Corinth road, its left in edge of Duncan field, in the following order, from left to right: Eighth Illinois, Eighteenth Illinois, Thirteenth Iowa. The Eleventh Iowa, detached from the brigade, formed still farther to the right, supporting Dresser's battery at the Water Oaks Pond.

In this position the three left regiments were attacked about 10 a. m. by Shaver's brigade of Hardee's corps, and at 11 a. m. were driven back across the Corinth road, the left behind the north side of Duncan field. This position was held until McClernand advanced and recovered his camp at noon. These regiments then retired with the division, the Thirteenth Iowa participating in the repulse of Wharton's cavalry on sixth line at 4:30. Here Colonel Hare was wounded, and Colonel M. M. Crocker, Thirteenth Iowa, took command of the brigade and conducted the three regiments to bivouac near the Fourteenth Iowa camp. The Eleventh Iowa, in support of Dresser's battery, fell back to the third and fourth lines with its division, and in the rally and recovery of camps it captured a standard from the enemy, and in conjunction with the Eleventh and Twentieth Illinois captured Cobb's battery. The regiment then fell back and at night was still supporting the two remaining guns of Dresser's battery, in position at the left of the siege guns.

On Monday this brigade was attached to Tuttle's command, which served as reserve for General Crittenden's division, Army of the Ohio, until about 3 p. m., when it was ordered to the front and charged the enemy southwest of Review field, the Eighth and Eighteenth Illinois each capturing one gun from the enemy.



Illinois Monuments as Erected to Each Organization.

Second Brigade.

(Marsh's.)

This brigade of four regiments was encamped, with its left in Woolf field, in the following order of regiments, from left to right: Forty-fifth Illinois, Forty-eighth Illinois, Twentieth Illinois, Eleventh Illinois. It formed line of battle on its parade ground Sunday morning, April 6th, 1862, and at about 8 a. m. moved out, first to the front, but immediately afterwards to the left, and formed along the Corinth road, its left at the northwest corner of the Review field, its right near the crossroads. Burrows' battery at the center.

In this position the brigade was fiercely attacked by Wood's brigade of Hardee's corps and Stewart's brigade of Polk's corps. It withstood the attack from about 10 a. m. to 11 a. m., when it fell back about 700 yards and reformed at right angles to the center of its camp. It held this position for a short time and then fell back to Jones field, where it rallied and in conjunction with other troops recaptured its camp at about noon. In this advance the Twentieth and Eleventh Illinois, assisted by the Eleventh Iowa, captured Cobb's Confederate battery. The brigade retained possession of parts of its camp for about two hours, retiring slowly to Jones field, where it was engaged until 2:30 p. m., when it fell back to Hamburg and Savannah road, where its three left regiments united with the Third Brigade and bivouacked Sunday night, just south of McArthur's headquarters. The Eleventh Illinois, reduced to a captain and 80 men, bivouacked near the siege guns, and was in reserve on Monday. The Twentieth, Forty-fifth, and Forty-eighth formed a part of Marsh's command on Monday and advanced nearly west, recovering their camps at about 3 p. m.

Third Brigade.

(Raith's.)

This brigade of four regiments was camped along the Hamburg and Purdy road, its right near the left of the Second Brigade, in the following order, from left to right: Forty-ninth Illinois, Forty-third Illinois, Twenty-ninth Illinois, Seventeenth Illinois.

Colonel Rearden, senior officer present, being sick, Colonel Raith was informed, after his regiment was in line of battle, that he was to command the brigade. Under orders from division commander, he moved the right of his brigade forward to Shiloh Church to the support of Sherman's left. In this position the brigade was attacked about 9 a. m., April 6, 1862, on its left flank by Wood and Stewart and in front by Russell and Johnson, and was driven slowly back to the crossroads, where it joined the right of the Second Brigade. Here the Seventeenth and Forty-third, while supporting Schwartz's battery, were subjected to a crossfire of artillery and lost heavily. Colonel Raith was mortally wounded. The Forty-third was surrounded and cut its way out, losing 43 men killed, that were buried in one trench near the crossroads. Lieutenant Colonel Wood, who succeeded to the command of the brigade, did not hold his brigade intact. The Seventeenth and Forty-third rallied at McClernand's third line and again at his fourth position, where they were joined by the Forty-ninth. The Seventeenth and Forty-ninth then retired to Hamburg and Savannah road. The Forty-third was engaged in the advance and retaking of the camp at noon, and then joined the Seventeenth and Forty-ninth at Hamburg and Savannah road, where the three regiments were engaged at 4:30 p. m., and bivouacked Sunday night. On Monday these regiments joined Marsh's command and served with him until the enemy retired from the field. The Twenty-ninth was engaged at Cavalry field in resisting Pond's attack at 4:30 p. m., after which it retired to siege guns, where it remained Sunday night and Monday. McAllister's battery lost one gun at northwest corner of Review field, and was afterwards engaged in McClernand's fifth and sixth positions, and at the Landing at 6 p. m., and on Monday with Marsh's brigade.

Second Division.

(W. H. L. Wallace's.)

This division, composed of three brigades of infantry, four batteries of artillery, and four companies of cavalry, was commanded by Brigadier General C. F. Smith until April 2, 1862, when, on account of Smith's disability, Brigadier General W. H. L. Wallace was assigned to the command.

The division arrived at Pittsburg Landing March 18 and es-

tablished its camp near the river between the Corinth road and Snake Creek. It formed at 8 a. m., Sunday morning, April 6, when the First and Second Brigades and three batteries were conducted by Wallace to a position on Corinth road just east of Duncan field, where Tuttle's brigade was formed south of the road, and two regiments of Sweeney's brigade on north side of the road. The other regiments of Sweeney's brigade were held in reserve for a time and then distributed to different parts of the field. McArthur's brigade was detached from the division and served on other parts of the field. Batteries D, H, and K, First Missouri Light Artillery, were placed on a ridge behind Tuttle's brigade. In this position Wallace was attacked at about 9:30 a. m. by Shaver's brigade, assisted by artillery located in the Review field. At 10:30 a. m. the attack was renewed by Shaver, Stephens, and Stewart, followed at noon by four determined attacks by Gibson's brigade. General Ruggles then took charge of the Confederate forces in front of Wallace and assembled ten batteries and two sections of artillery on the west side of Duncan field, and sent Wood, Anderson, Stewart, and Cleburne to reinforce Shaver in a renewed attack upon Wallace's front. At the same time the Union forces on Wallace's right and left retired, allowing the enemy to gain his flanks and rear. Seeing that he was being surrounded, Wallace sent his batteries to the rear and then attempted to move his infantry out by the flank along the Pittsburg road. While riding at the head of his troops and near the fork of the Eastern Corinth road, he received a mortal wound and was left for dead upon the field. When that part of the field was recovered on Monday General Wallace was found to be alive. He was taken to Savannah, where he died on the 10th. Four regiments of the division did not receive orders to retire in time to save themselves and were surrounded and captured at 5:30 p. m. The remainder of the division, under the command of Colonel Tuttle, retired to the right of the siege guns, where the troops remained in line Sunday night.

On Monday the infantry commanded by Tuttle acted as reserve to Crittenden's division of the Army of the Ohio, until about noon, when it advanced to front line on Crittenden's right and participated in all the after battles of the day.

Battery A, First Illinois Light Artillery, served with McArthur's brigade on Sunday and had three guns in action with Sherman on Monday. The three Missouri batteries, when they retired from Wallace's line at 5 p. m., reported to Colonel Webster near the Landing and were put in line, where they assisted in repelling the last Confederate attack on Sunday. They were not engaged on Monday.

First Brigade.

(Tuttle's.)

This brigade of four regiments was encamped near the river north of the Corinth road. It moved to the front Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, by the Eastern Corinth road. When near southeast corner of Duncan field, Colonel Tuttle, riding at the head of his brigade, discovered the enemy in the woods beyond the field. He at once turned the head of his brigade to the right and threw his regiments into line in an old road behind Duncan field in the following order, from left to right: Fourteenth Iowa, Twelfth Iowa, Seventh Iowa, Second Iowa. The right reaching to the Corinth road, the left extending one regiment beyond, or south of, Eastern Corinth road; the three right regiments behind a field; the left regiment behind a dense thicket. About 9:30 a. m. Confederate batteries opened fire upon the brigade. This was soon followed by infantry attack coming through the thick brush on the left. At about 10:30 a. m. Stephens' brigade made an attack through the field. He was repulsed when he reached the middle of the field. This was closely followed by a second attack by Stephens, assisted by General Stewart, commanding Hindman's division. About noon Gibson's brigade was sent against Tuttle's position, and made four determined but unsuccessful charges, lasting until after 2 p. m., when it withdrew and Shaver made his third attack, in which Lieutenant Colonel Dean of the Seventh Arkansas was killed within a few yards of the front of the Fourteenth Iowa. General Ruggles then assembled sixty-two pieces of artillery on west side of Duncan field and concentrated their fire upon Tuttle and the batteries in his rear. At the same time Ruggles sent Wood, Anderson and Stewart to reinforce Shaver in a renewed attack at the front. While meeting this attack Tuttle was or-

dered, at 5 p. m., to withdraw his brigade. He gave personal direction to the Second and Seventh Iowa and with them retired to the right of Hurlbut's division, near the siege guns, where he assumed command of the remnant of the Second Division and formed his line near the camp of the Fourteenth Iowa. The staff officer sent by Tuttle to order the Twelfth and Fourteenth Iowa to fall back directed the commanding officers of those regiments to "about face and fall back slowly." Marching by the rear rank about 200 yards, these regiments encountered Confederate troops across their line of retreat. These they engaged and forced back to the camp of Hurlbut's First Brigade, where the Confederates were reinforced and the two regiments, together with two from the Third Brigade, and a part of Prentiss' division, were surrounded and captured at 5:30 p. m. The Fourteenth Iowa surrendered to the Ninth Mississippi of Chalmers' brigade, which had occupied the extreme *right* of the Confederate army. The Twelfth Iowa surrendered to Colonel Looney of the Thirty-eighth Tennessee, Pond's brigade, from the extreme *left* of the Confederate Army.

The Second and Seventh Iowa were with Tuttle's command on Monday in reserve to General Crittenden. During the day the Second Iowa was sent to reinforce Nelson's left and in a charge across a field defeated an attempt of the enemy to turn the left of the Army of the Ohio. Later the Seventh Iowa charged a battery in Crittenden's front.

Second Brigade.

(McArthur's.)

This brigade, composed of five regiments, the Ninth and Twelfth Illinois, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Missouri and the Eighty-first Ohio, was encamped on the Hamburg and Savannah road near Snake Creek. The first order to the brigade Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, disunited its regiments and sent them to different parts of the field, and they were not united again until after the battle was over.

The Thirteenth Missouri went to Sherman; the Fourteenth Missouri and Eighty-first Ohio to guard Snake Creek bridge. General McArthur, with the Ninth and Twelfth Illinois and Willard's battery, moved directly south along the Hamburg road

to the support of Colonel Stuart. Finding that Stuart had moved to the left rear of his camps, McArthur formed his command to Stuart's right rear just east of the peach orchard, the Ninth Illinois on the right next to Hamburg road; the Twelfth Illinois to its left; Willard's battery in rear of the Ninth. In this position McArthur sustained himself against Jackson's brigade until about 2 p. m., when Bowen from the Reserve Corps was sent to reinforce Jackson. Under this combined attack McArthur was compelled to fall back. The Ninth Illinois, having lost 58 per cent of men engaged, retired to camp for ammunition and repairs. It was again engaged near its camp at 4:30 p. m., and then joined Tuttle's command at the Fourteenth Iowa camp, and served with him on Monday. The Twelfth Illinois fell back to a second position, where it joined the Fiftieth and Fifty-seventh Illinois and was engaged until about 4 p. m., when it retired to its camp and passed the night. On Monday it was engaged with McClernand's command.

The Fourteenth Missouri was engaged Sunday in a skirmish with Brewer's cavalry on the right of Union line. On Monday it joined the Third Division and supported Thompson's battery. The Eighty-first Ohio remained on guard at Snake Creek bridge until 3 p. m. It then moved south to Hurlbut's headquarters, where it was engaged in the 4:30 conflict on Hamburg road. It bivouacked on McClernand's left Sunday night and served with Marsh's command on Monday. The Thirteenth Missouri joined McDowell's brigade on Sunday and was engaged with it in the conflict with Trabue at noon. It bivouacked Sunday night near Ninth Illinois camp and joined Sherman on Monday. General McArthur was wounded on Sunday and was succeeded in command by Colonel Morton of the Eighty-first Ohio.

Third Brigade.

(Sweeny's.)

This brigade was composed of Eighth Iowa and the Seventh, Fiftieth, Fifty-second, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Illinois. It was encamped between the First and Second Brigades and followed the First Brigade Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, on the Corinth road to the Eastern Corinth road, where it halted in reserve. The Fifty-eighth and Seventh Illinois were at once

moved forward to Duncan field, where they formed at 9:30 a. m. on north side of the Corinth road, prolonging Tuttle's line and connecting with McClernand's left. Soon after the Fiftieth Illinois was detached and sent to the left, where it became engaged on McArthur's left. It fell back with the Twelfth Illinois to position east of the Bloody pond, where it was joined at about 3 p. m. by the Fifty-seventh Illinois. These regiments held their position on left of the army until 4 p. m., when they fell back and supported Stone's battery near the Landing in the last action of the day. About 11 a. m. the Eighth Iowa was put in line between Tuttle and Prentiss, where it supported Hickenlooper's battery until 5 p. m. The Fifty-second Illinois was sent, about 3 p. m., to the right. As it was moving down Tilghman Creek it ran into Wharton's cavalry, which was moving up the creek. A few volleys were exchanged by head of column, then the Fifty-second moved to the camp of the Fifteenth Illinois and was there engaged in repelling Pond's 4:30 p. m. attack. It then retired to the siege guns. The Seventh and Fifty-eighth Illinois, on Tuttle's right, and the Eighth Iowa, on his left, participated in all the engagements described in the account of Tuttle's brigade until 4 p. m., when the Seventh retired to McClernand's seventh line. The Eighth Iowa and the Fifty-eighth Illinois were surrounded and captured at the same time that Prentiss was captured. Colonel Sweeny was wounded on Sunday and was succeeded on Monday by Colonel Baldwin, Fifty-seventh Illinois.

Third Division.

(Lew. Wallace's.)

This division, composed of three brigades of infantry, two batteries of artillery, and two battalions of cavalry, was encamped north of Snake Creek; the First Brigade at Crump's Landing; the Second Brigade at Stony Lonesome; the Third Brigade at Adamsville. Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, hearing sounds of battle up the river, General Wallace ordered his command to concentrate at Stony Lonesome, where, at 11:30 a. m., he received orders from General Grant directing him to join the right of the army, then engaged on the south side of Snake Creek. At 12 m., leaving two regiments and one gun to guard

the public property at Crump's Landing, General Wallace started with his First and Second Brigades for the battlefield by the Shunpike road, which led to the right of Sherman's division as formed for battle in the morning.

At about 2:30 p. m. a staff officer from General Grant overtook General Wallace on this road and turned him back to the river road, by which the Third Brigade, having fallen into column, his division reached the battlefield after the action of Sunday was over.

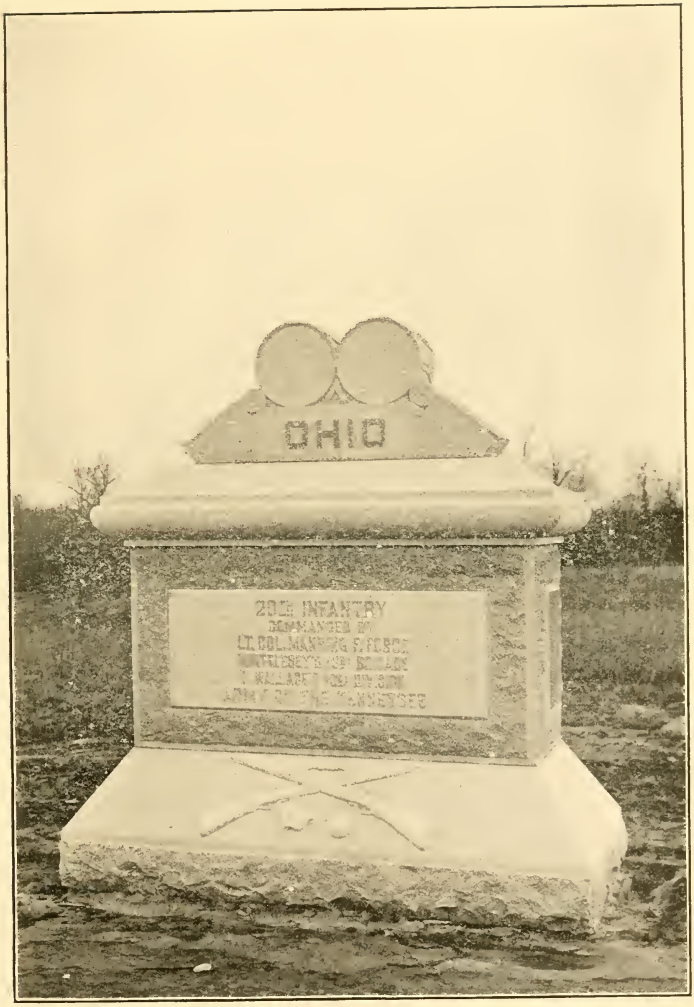
The division bivouacked in line of battle, facing west along the Savannah road north of McArthur's headquarters; the First Brigade on the left, with Thompson's battery on its right; the Second Brigade in the center; the Third Brigade on the right, with Thurber's battery at its center.

At daylight Monday morning, April 7, 1862, the batteries of the division engaged and dislodged Ketchum's Confederate battery, posted in the camp of the Eighth Illinois. At 6:30 a. m., the division, its right on Owl Creek, advanced *en échelon* of brigades, left in front, crossed Tilghman Creek, and drove the Confederates from their position at Oglesby's headquarters. Then, wheeling to the left against the left flank of the enemy, it advanced fighting, until, at 4 p. m., it had pushed the Confederates through the Union camps and beyond Shiloh Branch. Near nightfall the division retired under orders to General Sherman's camps, where it bivouacked Monday night.

First Brigade.

(Smith's.)

This brigade was encamped at Crump's Landing. It moved out two and a half miles on Purdy road to Stony Lonesome and joined the Second Brigade early Sunday morning, April 6, 1862. At 12 m. it started for Shiloh by a road leading southwesterly toward the right of Sherman's camps. At about 2:30 p. m. the brigade was counter-marched to the Adamsville and Pittsburg road, by which it reached the battlefield about dark and bivouacked in front of the camp of the Fourteenth Missouri. On Monday the brigade formed in Perry field, near McArthur's headquarters; the Twenty-fourth Indiana on the left, the Eleventh Indiana on the right, and the Eighth Missouri in reserve.



One of the Ohio Monuments.

At about 6:30 a. m. it advanced across Tilghman Creek and at 8 a. m. entered the field of Hare's brigade camp. It crossed said field in a southwesterly direction, driving back the Confederate forces, thence through the Crescent field and to McDowell's brigade camp, where it bivouacked Monday night. Losses during the day, 18 killed and 114 wounded. The Twenty-fourth Indiana lost its lieutenant colonel, 1 captain and 1 lieutenant killed.

Second Brigade.

(Thayer's.)

This brigade, consisting of Twenty-third Indiana, First Nebraska, Fifty-eighth Ohio, and Sixty-eighth Ohio, was encamped at Stony Lonesome, two and a half miles from the Tennessee River, on the Purdy road. The Sixty-eight Ohio was detailed to guard the baggage, the other regiments of the brigade followed the First Brigade in its march toward Shiloh April 6, 1862. It counter-marched, from a point four and a half miles out, to the Adamsville and Pittsburg road, and thence via river road to the battlefield, where it arrived after dark and bivouacked, in line of battle, at the right of the First Brigade. Monday morning it formed *en échelon* in right rear of the First Brigade, the First Nebraska on the left, the Twenty-third Indiana on the right and the Fifty-eighth Ohio in reserve. It followed the movements of the First Brigade through the day and bivouacked at night in the camp of the Forty-sixth Ohio.

Third Brigade.

(Whittlesey's.)

This brigade of four Ohio regiments, to-wit: The Twentieth, Fifty-sixth, Seventy-sixth, and Seventy-eighth, was encamped at Adamsville, four miles from Crump's. It formed in line early Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, when firing was heard at Shiloh, with all its camp equipage on wagons, and remained in line until 2 p. m., when orders were received to join the other brigades en route for Shiloh. It marched on direct road toward Pittsburg, falling in behind the other brigades as they came back into that road from the countermarch. At about 4 p. m. the Fifty-sixth was detached and ordered to go with baggage to Crump's Land-

ing. The other regiments arrived on the battlefield after dark and bivouacked in front of the camp of the Eighty-first Ohio. Monday morning the brigade formed the extreme right of Union line, its right, the Seventy-sixth, on the swamps of Owl Creek, the Seventy-eighth on the left in rear of the right of the Second Brigade, the Twentieth in reserve, until it crossed Tilghman Creek, when it took position on the right. Retaining this formation, the brigade advanced, swinging to the left until 11 a. m., when it was transferred to the left of the division in support of Stuart's brigade of Sherman's division. The Seventy-sixth remained on the left, the other regiments soon returned to the right, the Twentieth in front line, the Seventy-eighth in reserve. The last engagement by this brigade was between the Twentieth Ohio, in the field near McDowell's headquarters, and Confederates at camp of Forty-sixth Ohio. The brigade bivouacked in camp of Sixth Iowa Monday night.

Fourth Division.

(Hurlbut's.)

This division, composed of three brigades of infantry, three batteries of artillery, and two battalions of cavalry, arrived at Pittsburg Landing on boats March 16, 1862. On the 18th it disembarked and established its camps about one mile from the river near the point where the Hamburg and Savannah road crosses the road from Pittsburg Landing to Corinth.

The division was formed about 8 a. m., Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, and soon after the Second Brigade was sent to reinforce General McClernand.

The First and Third Brigades, with the artillery, moved out to the support of Prentiss' division, but finding that Prentiss was falling back, Hurlbut put his division in line at the Peach Orchard field, the First Brigade on the south side, the Third Brigade on the west side, the batteries in the field. In this position he was attacked by Chalmers' and Gladden's brigades, which were following Prentiss' division, and by Robertson's, Harper's, and Girardey's batteries, which were stationed in Prentiss' camps. A shell from one of these batteries blew up a caisson belonging to Myers' Thirteenth Ohio Battery; the men stampeded, abandoning their guns, and were not again in action at Shiloh.

Mann's battery fought with the division all day, and again on Monday. Ross' battery did excellent service until ordered to fall back at 4 p. m., and was preparing to retire to the Landing when it was charged by Lindsay's Mississippi cavalry and captured. Only two guns were saved.

Hurlbut held his position on two sides of the Peach Orchard until about 1:30 p. m., when he was attacked by Breckinridge's corps. Finding that Stuart was falling back on the left, Hurlbut retired to the north side of the field with his First Brigade, and transferred his Third Brigade from the right to the left flank. Here he maintained himself until 3 p. m., when he was again obliged to retire to the left of his camps. About 4 p. m. he found that his left was again being turned, and fell back to the siege guns and reformed. The Second Brigade rejoined the division and all participated in the final action of the day. The division bivouacked in line of battle in front of the siege guns, and on Monday the First and Second Brigades and Mann's battery formed on McClernand's left; the Third Brigade reported to Sherman. All were engaged until the Confederates retired from the field.

First Brigade.

(Williams'.)

This brigade of four regiments was encamped across the Corinth road 1¼ miles from the river. On Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, at about 8 o'clock, it moved out on the Hamburg road and formed line of battle along the south side of the Peach Orchard field in following order from left to right: Forty-first Illinois, Twenty-eighth Illinois, Thirty-second Illinois, Third Iowa. In this position it was attacked by skirmishers from Chalmers' brigade and by artillery fire, by which Colonel Williams was disabled and the command of the brigade passed to Colonel Pugh, Forty-first Illinois. Chalmers' brigade was withdrawn and Colonel Pugh retired his brigade to the center of the field, where he was attacked at about 1:30 p. m. by Statham's and Stephens' brigades, and at 2:30 was driven back to the north side of the field. The Thirty-second Illinois was transferred to the left of the brigade east of Hamburg road, and lost its lieutenant colonel, Ross, killed. As the left of the line was driven back, Colo-

nel Pugh again fell back to the Wicker field, where he held his line until 4 p. m., when the brigade retired, under Hurlbut's orders, to position near siege guns, where it remained in line Sunday night. The Third Iowa, occupying the right of Hurlbut's line, connected with Prentiss and remained until about 5 p. m., then retired through its camp and along Pittsburg road just before the Confederates closed their line behind Prentiss. Major Stone, commanding the regiment, was captured; other casualties of the day among the officers left the regiment in command of Lieutenant Crosley. He joined his command to the Thirteenth Iowa in the last action of the day, and then reported to his brigade commander. He commanded the regiment, in action with his brigade, the next day.

On Monday the brigade formed on McClernand's left and was engaged until noon.

Second Brigade.

(Veatch's.)

This brigade, of four regiments, was encamped across the Hamburg and Savannah road, north of the Corinth road. It was sent April 6, 1862, to reinforce McClernand, and moved out along the Corinth road and formed in line behind Marsh's brigade at about 9 a. m. in the following order from left to right: Twenty-fifth Indiana, Fourteenth Illinois, Forty-sixth Illinois, Fifteenth Illinois. It became engaged at about 10:30 a. m., and at 11 a. m. was compelled to retire. The Twenty-fifth Indiana and Fourteenth Illinois fell back 200 yards, changing front to rear on left companies, and formed along the road that runs from Review field past McClernand's headquarters. A little later they retired to the right of Hare's brigade, where they held their position until after noon, when they fell back to McClernand's sixth line, where they were engaged in Pond's repulse at 4:30 p. m., after which they joined Hurlbut in his last position on Sunday.

The Fifteenth Illinois lost all its field officers and several captains at first position and retired at 11 a. m. to the Jones field, where it was joined by the Forty-sixth Illinois in supporting Barrett's battery. These two regiments joined McDowell's left in the advance at 12 m. and continued in line until 1 p. m., when they retired—the Fifteenth Illinois to join Hurlbut, the Forty-

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sixth Illinois to its camp for dinner; later the Forty-sixth joined Marsh's command on the Hamburg road and assisted in the final action of the day, and was with Marsh's command on Monday. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois and Twenty-fifth Indiana, under Colonel Veatch, formed the left of the Army of the Tennessee on Monday and joined McCook's right until about 11 a. m., when they crossed the Corinth road near Duncan's and were engaged in Review field and in front line until 4 p. m.

Third Brigade.

(Lauman's.)

This brigade had formerly belonged to the Army of the Ohio where it was known as Cruft's brigade. It was sent from that army to reinforce Grant at Fort Donelson and had remained with the Army of the Tennessee. General Lauman was assigned to the command April 5, 1862. Its camp was on the south side of Dill Branch, its right at the Hamburg road. About 8 a. m., Sunday, April 6, 1862, it moved out to the west side of the Peach Orchard field and formed line with its right in the woods near the head of Tilghman Creek. The order of its regiments from left to right was: Seventeenth Kentucky, Twenty-fifth Kentucky, Forty-fourth Indiana, Thirty-first Indiana. About 9 a. m. it was attacked through the timber on its right by Gladden's brigade closely followed in succession by attacks, upon its whole line, by Stephens' brigade and the right of Gibson's brigade. One of the features of the battle at this place was the burning of the leaves and brush in the woods where the wounded were lying.

About 2 p. m. the brigade was transferred to the left and formed in open woods just east of the Hamburg road, the Thirty-first Indiana in reserve on left flank. This position was held until about 4 p. m. when the brigade retired with its division to the siege guns. After the action for the day had closed it moved 150 yards to front and bivouacked for the night. On Monday at 10 a. m. it reported to Sherman and served with him until close of the battle.

Fifth Division.

(Sherman's.)

This division, of four brigades of infantry, three batteries of artillery, two battalions and two independent companies of cav-

alry, was organized at Paducah about the 1st of March, 1862. It went up the Tennessee River to the mouth of Yellow Creek, and returned to Pittsburg Landing March 16, disembarked, and marched out to Monterey, returned to Pittsburg Landing and established its camps on the 19th along the Hamburg and Purdy road, its center at Shiloh Church. On Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, the division formed in front of its camps where its Third and Fourth Brigades became engaged at 7:30 a. m. These brigades, reinforced by Raith's brigade of the First Division, held the line until 10 a. m., when Sherman attempted to fall back to the Purdy road. In this movement his Third Brigade became disorganized and retired, his Fourth Brigade formed on the road, but soon fell back and after a short engagement retreated to Hamburg and Savannah road, only parts of regiments remaining in line. McDowell's brigade, when ordered at 10 a. m. to fall back, became engaged in Crescent field and afterwards on McClernand's right until about 2 p. m.

Stuart's brigade was engaged with Chalmers on the extreme left until 2 p. m. Barrett's battery formed in front of Shiloh Church and opened fire at 7:30 a. m.; then at 10 a. m. retired to Jones field, where it was engaged until 2 p. m., when it retired to the river. Waterhouse's battery went into action at 7 a. m. with two guns at Rhea House; these soon retired to main battery 150 yards in rear, where the full battery remained in action until 10 a. m., when it was outflanked and lost three guns. The remainder of the battery retired disabled from the field. Behr's battery was with McDowell's brigade, one gun guarding the bridge at Owl Creek. When Sherman ordered McDowell to join his other brigades near Shiloh Church, Captain Behr moved five guns down the road, and was directing them into battery when he was killed; his men stampeded, leaving the guns on the field. The gun at Owl Creek served with McDowell in his first engagement, then retired.

On Monday, Stuart's and Buckland's brigades were engaged on the left of Lew. Wallace all day. Sherman was wounded on Sunday, but kept the field until the enemy retired on Monday.

First Brigade.

(McDowell's.)

This brigade, of three regiments, was encamped on the Hamburg and Purdy road, its right on the high ground near Owl Creek, in the following order from left to right: Fortieth Illinois, Forty-sixth Ohio, Sixth Iowa. At the first alarm Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, each regiment formed upon its color line. Two companies of the Sixth Iowa, with one gun of Behr's battery, were on guard at the bridge over Owl Creek. About 8 a. m. the brigade was advanced to the brow of the hill overlooking Shiloh Branch, the Fortieth Illinois joining the right of Buckland's brigade. After a skirmish with Pond's brigade, McDowell was ordered, at 10 a. m., to retire to the Purdy road and move to the left to connect with Buckland's brigade near the cross-roads. In obedience to this order, the brigade abandoned its camps without a contest and moved by the left flank past McDowell's headquarters, when it was discovered that the Confederates occupied the road between this brigade and Buckland's. McDowell then moved directly north and put his brigade in line on west side of Crescent field, facing east, where he engaged and drove back the force of the enemy moving into said field. The brigade then moved north-easterly across Crescent field and into Sowell field, facing south, its left at Sowell house, where it connected with McClernand at 11:30 a. m., and advanced with him to the center of Marsh's brigade camp. Here the Sixth Iowa was transferred from right to center of brigade, and Thirteenth Missouri placed between the Fortieth Illinois and Sixth Iowa, the Forty-Sixth Ohio slightly in rear and to the extreme right of the line.

At about 12 m. the brigade was attacked on its right flank by Trabue. In an engagement lasting until 1:30 p. m. the Sixth Iowa had 52 killed—they were buried in one grave where they fell; the Forty-sixth Ohio had 246 killed and wounded, and the Fortieth Illinois 216 killed and wounded. The brigade commander was thrown from his horse and disabled. At 2:30 p. m. the brigade retired to the Landing and later formed behind Hurlbut. On Monday, the Sixth Iowa and Fortieth Illinois were attached to Garfield's brigade of Army of the Ohio, and remained with him until Wednesday, but were not engaged.

Second Brigade.

(Stuart's.)

This brigade, of three regiments, was encamped at the junction of Hamburg and Purdy road with the Hamburg and Savannah road in the following order from left to right: Fifty-fifth Illinois, Fifty-fourth Ohio, Seventy-first Ohio; a company from each regiment on picket, one at Lick Creek Ford, two on Bark road. These pickets gave warning, about 8 a. m., April 6, 1862, of the approach of the enemy.

Stuart formed his brigade on regimental color lines, but finding that he was exposed to artillery fire from batteries on bluff south of Locust Grove Creek, and obeying orders to guard Lick Creek Ford, he moved, at 10 a. m., to his left, placing the Fifty-fourth Ohio on his left behind McCullers field, the Fifty-fifth Illinois next to right, and the Seventy-first Ohio with its right behind the left of the Fifty-fifth Illinois camp. Chalmers placed his brigade in line on the bluff south of Locust Grove Creek, and, after clearing Stuart's camps with his artillery, moved across the creek and attacked the Fifty-fourth Ohio and Fifty-fifth Illinois in position. After a short conflict Stuart withdrew to a ridge running due east from his headquarters. The right, Seventy-first Ohio, occupying the buildings used as Stuart's headquarters, was here attacked by the right of Jackson's brigade and very soon retired, leaving a captain and 50 men prisoners. One part of the regiment under the major passed down a ravine to the Tennessee River, where they were picked up by a gunboat; another part retired to the Landing, where they joined the brigade at night.

The Fifty-fourth Ohio and Fifty-fifth Illinois, with Stuart in command, successfully resisted the attacks of Chalmers until 2 p. m., when their ammunition was exhausted and they were obliged to fall back to the Landing, where they re-formed at the Log House, the Fifty-fourth Ohio in what is now the cemetery, the Fifty-fifth Illinois to its right supporting Silfversparre's battery, where they were engaged in resisting Chalmers' Sunday evening attack. Stuart was wounded on Sunday, and was succeeded on Monday by Colonel T. Kilby Smith, who, with the Fifty-fourth Ohio and Fifty-fifth Illinois, joined Sherman's command and fought on right next to Lew. Wallace all day.

Third Brigade.

(Hildebrand's.)

This brigade was encamped with its right, the Seventy-seventh Ohio, at Shiloh Church; its left, the Fifty-third Ohio, near the Rhea House and separated from the Fifty-seventh Ohio by a small stream with marshy margins. About 7 a. m., April 6, 1862, the brigade formed to meet the attack of the enemy, the Fifty-seventh and Seventy-seventh in advance of their camps in the valley of Shiloh Branch. The Fifty-third, being threatened by an attack in left flank, formed its line perpendicular to the left of its camp. While in this position the brigade was attacked from the front by Cleburne's and Wood's brigades. This attack, falling upon the exposed flank of the Fifty-third, compelled it to change front to the rear on left company and form a new line in rear of its camp. Attacked in this position, the regiment fell back disorganized, passing to the rear around the flank of the Forty-ninth Illinois, eight companies going to the Landing at once, two companies, under the adjutant, E. C. Dawes, joining the Seventeenth Illinois. The eight companies were re-formed near the Landing by the major and supported Bouton's battery in McClernand's seventh line, and on Monday advanced with Marsh's command.

The Fifty-seventh and Seventy-seventh were reinforced by Raith's brigade of the First Division and held their positions for some time, when they, too, fell back disorganized and were not again in line as regiments. Colonel Hildebrand acted as aid for General McClernand during Sunday.

Fourth Brigade.

(Buckland's.)

This brigade was encamped with its left at Shiloh Church in the following order from left to right: Seventieth Ohio, Forty-eighth Ohio, Seventy-second Ohio. It formed for battle Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, about 200 yards in front of its camps, where it withstood the attacks of Cleburne, Anderson, and Johnson until 10 a. m. Its right flank was then threatened by Pond and Trabue and it was ordered to fall back to the Purdy road, where its formation was broken by teams and the fleeing mass

moving towards the river. The colonel of the Seventeenth Ohio with a portion of his regiment joined the Third Brigade of McClernand's division and fell back with it to Jones field, where it joined McDowell's brigade and was engaged with it until 1 p. m., when it retired to the Hamburg road. The adjutant and forty men of the Seventieth joined the Eleventh Illinois and fought with it until night. The Forty-eighth and Seventy-second after a short engagement with the enemy retired to Hamburg and Savannah road, where Colonel Buckland reorganized his brigade and was engaged in the 4:30 p. m. affair, after which the Forty-eighth retired to the river for ammunition, where it supported a battery in the last engagement of the day, and spent the night in line near the log house; the Seventieth and Seventy-second passing the night in bivouac near McArthur's headquarters.

On Monday the brigade was reunited, and, with Stuart's brigade, formed Sherman's line that advanced to the right of McClernand's camps, thence southwesterly along the front of said camps to Shiloh Church, where the brigade re-occupied their camps at about 4 p. m.

Sixth Division.

(Prentiss'.)

On the 26th day of March, 1862, General Grant, by Special Order No. 36, assigned General Prentiss to the command of unattached troops then arriving at Pittsburg Landing, with directions to organize these regiments, as they arrived upon the field, into brigades, and the brigades into a division, to be designated the Sixth Division.

Under this order one brigade of four regiments, commanded by Colonel Peabody, had been organized and was encamped on west side of the Eastern Corinth road, 400 yards south of the Barnes field. Another brigade, commanded by Colonel Miller, Eighteenth Missouri, was partially organized. Three regiments had reported and were in camp on the east side of the Eastern Corinth road. Other regiments on their way up the river had been ordered to report to General Prentiss, but had not arrived.

The Sixteenth Iowa arrived on the field on the 5th and sent its morning report to General Prentiss in time to have it in-

B-C
5TH BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY

cluded in his report of present for duty that day; it was not fully equipped and did not disembark from the boat until morning of the 6th. The Fifteenth Iowa and Twenty-third Missouri arrived at the Landing Sunday morning, April 6, 1862. The Twenty-third Missouri reported to General Prentiss at his third position at about 9:30 a. m., and was placed in line at once as part of his command. The Fifteenth and Sixteenth Iowa were, by General Grant's order, sent to the right to reinforce McClernand. They reported to him at his fifth line in Jones field, and were hotly engaged from about 1 p. m. to 2:30 p. m. Hickenlooper's Fifth Ohio Battery and Munch's First Minnesota Battery and two battalions of Eleventh Illinois Cavalry had been assigned to the division and were encamped in rear of the infantry. One company from each regiment was on picket 1 mile in front of the camps. On Saturday, April 5, a reconnoitering party under Colonel Moore, Twenty-first Missouri, was sent out to the front. Colonel Moore reported Confederate cavalry and some evidences of an infantry force in front, but he failed to develop a regular line of the enemy. Prentiss doubled his pickets, and at 3 a. m. Sunday sent out another party of three companies of the Twenty-fifth Missouri, under Major Powell, to reconnoiter well to the front. This party encountered the Confederate picket under Major Hardcastle in Fraley's field at 4:55 a. m. These pickets at once engaged, and continued their fire until about 6:30 a. m., when the advance of the main line of Hardee's corps drove Powell back.

General Prentiss, hearing the firing, formed his division at 6 a. m. and sent Peabody's brigade in advance of his camp to relieve the retiring pickets, and posted Miller's brigade 300 yards in front of his camp, with batteries in the field at right and left of the Eastern Corinth road. In this position the division was attacked at 8 a. m. by the brigades of Gladden, Shaver, Chalmers, and Wood, and driven back to its camp, where the contest was renewed. At 9 a. m. Prentiss was compelled to abandon his camp and fall back to his third position, which he occupied at 9:05 a. m., in an old road between the divisions of Hurlbut and W. H. L. Wallace. Hickenlooper lost two guns in first position and Munch had two disabled. Each brought four guns into line at the Hornets' Nest. Prentiss was here joined by the Twenty-third Missouri, which gave him about 1,000 men

at his third position. With this force he held his line against the attacks of Shaver, Stephens, and Gibson, as described in account of Tuttle's brigade, until 4 p. m., when Hurlbut fell back and Prentiss was obliged to swing his division back at right angles to Tuttle in order to protect the left flank. When Tuttle's left regiments marched to the rear Prentiss fell back behind them toward the Corinth road, and was surrounded and captured at 5:30 p. m. near the forks of the Eastern Corinth road. Hickenlooper and Munch withdrew just before they were surrounded, Hickenlooper reporting to Sherman and becoming engaged in the 4:30 action on Hamburg road. Munch's battery reported to Colonel Webster and was in position at mouth of Dill Branch, where it assisted in repelling last attack Sunday night.

First Brigade.

(Peabody's.)

This brigade of four regiments was encamped on west side of Eastern Corinth road, about one-half mile south of Hamburg and Purdy road, in the following order from left to right: Sixteenth Wisconsin, Twenty-first Missouri, Twelfth Michigan, Twenty-fifth Missouri. Three companies of the Twenty-fifth Missouri, under its major, Powell, were sent out at 3 a. m., April 6, 1862, to reconnoiter. Moving southwest from camp, Powell passed between the Rhea and Seay fields into the main Corinth road, where one of Sherman's picket posts was stationed. Beyond the picket, and near the southeast corner of Fraley field, he encountered Confederate pickets, and was fired upon at 4:55 a. m. After an engagement of over an hour, Powell fell back before the advance of Wood's brigade to the Seay field, where he was reinforced by Colonel Moore with his regiment, the Twenty-first Missouri, and four companies of the Sixteenth Wisconsin. Colonel Moore took command, but was soon severely wounded, and Captain Saxe, Sixteenth Wisconsin, was killed. Lieutenant Colonel Woodyard, Twenty-first Missouri, assumed command, and was engaged about one hour, when he fell back to Rhea field, where he was met by Colonel Peabody and the remainder of the brigade. Peabody held the Confederates in check until 8 a. m., when he fell back to his camp. Here he was

attacked by the brigade of Shaver and the right of Wood's brigade. Peabody was killed and the brigade forced to abandon its camp at 9 a. m. The brigade organization was broken up, a part retiring through McClernand's lines and about 200 of the Twenty-first Missouri and 100 of the Twelfth Michigan joining Prentiss at his third position, where they were surrounded and most of them captured at 5:30 p. m. Sunday afternoon.

Second Brigade.

(Miller's.)

This brigade had three regiments in camp—a fourth assigned and reported, but not yet in camp. The regiments were encamped between the Eastern Corinth road and Locust Grove in the following order from left to right: Eighteenth Wisconsin, Sixty-first Illinois, Eighteenth Missouri. The Sixteenth Iowa arrived at the Landing on Saturday, April 5, 1862. The colonel reported for duty and handed in his morning report, so that his regiment is included in Miller's report of present for duty. Not being fully equipped, the regiment did not go to camp, but remained at Landing; on Sunday it, with Fifteenth Iowa, was, by order of General Grant, held for a time near the Landing to stop stragglers, and then sent to reinforce McClernand at his fifth line, where they were engaged and lost heavily.

The Eighteenth Wisconsin arrived on the field on Saturday afternoon and went at once into camp, but did not get into the morning report of that day and are not included in Miller's present for duty. The brigade was formed for battle Sunday morning at 6 o'clock 300 yards in front of its camp, at south side of Spain field, where it was attacked by Gladden and Chalmers at 8 a. m. and was driven back into camp, and at 9 a. m. was compelled to abandon its camp. Parts of the Eighteenth Wisconsin and Eighteenth Missouri, about 300 men, formed with Prentiss at his third position and remained with him until captured at 5:30 p. m. The Sixty-first Illinois passed beyond or through Hurlbut's line and was in reserve behind that division all day Sunday, except about an hour when it relieved another regiment in front line.

UNASSIGNED.

The Fifteenth Michigan arrived at Pittsburg Landing April 5, 1862. Arms had been issued to the men, but no ammunition had been supplied. The regiment moved out upon the field early Sunday morning and formed line and stacked knapsacks, at the left of the Eighteenth Wisconsin in Locust Grove, just as Chalmers appeared in front and moved to the attack. Failing to obtain ammunition, Colonel Oliver ordered his men to fix bayonets, as if to charge the approaching Confederates, but reconsidered and about faced his men and returned to the Landing, where he obtained ammunition and again joined the fighting line at some place not now determined. On Monday morning the regiment joined Rousseau's brigade of the Army of the Ohio and fought with conspicuous gallantry all day.

The Fourteenth Wisconsin arrived upon the field Sunday night, and on Monday joined Smith's brigade of the Army of the Ohio and served with it all day. It assisted in the capture of a battery, one gun of which was awarded to this regiment and sent to the State of Wisconsin.

Silfversparre's battery (H), First Illinois, arrived upon the field Sunday, April 6. Its guns were four 20-pounder Parrotts. Horses had not been supplied. The men got the guns up the bank and placed them in battery in front of the Log House, where they were engaged Sunday evening.

Bouton's battery (I), First Illinois, arrived at Pittsburg Sunday morning fully equipped, but without drill, and with horses that had never been harnessed to a gun. The battery was taken ashore and reported to Sherman, and rendered good service in repelling last attack upon his line at 4:30 p. m. It remained with Sherman on Monday all day, and received special mention by Colonel Gibson of the Army of the Ohio.

Siege Guns—Battery B, Second Illinois. The guns belonging to this battery were, under the direction of Colonel Webster, gotten ashore Sunday afternoon and placed in position one-fourth of a mile west of the Log House, where they formed a rallying point for all troops coming back from the front.

Powell's battery (F), Second Illinois, was encamped near the landing awaiting an assignment which Captain Powell understood would place him in McClernand's division. After waiting

Prentiss Surrender Tablet, April 6, 1862, at 5:30 P. M.

some time on Sunday morning for orders, Powell attempted to take his battery to McClernand. He moved out along the Corinth road, passing through Sweeny's troops at east side of Duncan field and arriving near the Duncan House, after Hare's brigade had fallen back, found himself, suddenly, in close proximity to the Confederate line of battle. In retiring, one gun was upset and left just behind the Duncan field. With five guns Powell reported to W. H. L. Wallace near the left of his line, where he was engaged until about 5 o'clock, when Captain Powell was wounded and his battery retired to its camp, where it was engaged at 6 p. m. in the final action of Sunday.

Margraf's Eighth Ohio Battery arrived at the Landing the last of March. By an order issued April 2, it had been assigned to the Third Division, but had not reported to that division. The only official report of its action is given in the report of the First Minnesota, which says that the "Eighth Ohio was on its left in the action of 6 p. m., Sunday, at the mouth of Dill Branch."

Army of the Ohio.

Soon after the consolidation of the Departments of the Ohio and Missouri, General Halleck ordered General Buell to move his army from Nashville to Savannah, Tenn., and form junction with the Army of the Tennessee. Upon General Buell's suggestion to march his army across the country rather than transfer it by boats, it was so ordered, and General Buell with the advance of his army reached Savannah, Tenn., April 5, 1862. Early Sunday, April 6, General Grant informed General Buell by note* of the situation at Shiloh and ordered General Nelson† to march his division up the east side of the Tennessee to a point opposite Pittsburg Landing, where boats would be found to ferry him across the river. General Buell and staff reached Pittsburg Landing by boat between 2 and 3 o'clock. Ammen's brigade, the advance of Nelson's division, arrived upon the field at about 5:30 p. m., a part of it engaging in the repulse of the Confederates in the last attack of Sunday. During the night the remainder of Nelson's division and Crittenden's division

*109 War Records, p. 232.
†11 War Records, p. 95.

arrived on the field, and early Monday morning two brigades of McCook's division reached the Landing.

In the action of the 7th the Army of the Ohio occupied the left of the Union line, extending in a semicircle from the Tennessee River, south of Dill Branch, to north side of the Corinth road, 1 mile from the Landing, Nelson's division on the left, Crittenden in the center, McCook on the right. "The enemy on a line slightly oblique to ours and beyond open fields, with a battery in front of Nelson's left, a battery in front of Crittenden's left, a battery in front of Crittenden's right and McCook's left and another battery in front of McCook's right. A short distance in rear of the enemy's left were the encampments of McClernand's and Sherman's divisions, which the enemy held. While troops were getting into position, Mendenhall's battery engaged the enemy's second battery with some effect. Bartlett's battery engaged the enemy's third battery."*

The divisions of the Army of the Ohio moved forward, preserving their relative positions in line, and became engaged about 8 a. m. They advanced slowly until about 2 p. m., when Wood's division arrived just as the final retreat of the Confederates began. In the forward movement McCook's division kept the main Corinth road, Crittenden's division about the direction of the eastern Corinth road. This separated these divisions so that at about 11 a. m. Veatch and Tuttle, from the Army of the Tennessee, were moved into the interval between McCook and Crittenden and became engaged in the Review field. At 4 p. m. the Confederates had retired from the field, and the Army of the Ohio bivouacked on a line extending from Stuart's camps through Prentiss' camps to near Shiloh Church.

Terrill's battery (H), Fifth United States, belonging to McCook's division, was detached for service with Nelson, and was in action on Hamburg road and at the Peach Orchard.

Fourth Division.

(Nelson's).

The head of this division arrived opposite to Pittsburg Landing about 5 p. m., April 6, 1862. One brigade, Ammen's, crossed the river and parts of the Thirty-sixth Indiana and

*Gen. Buell's report.

Sixth Ohio were engaged in the closing action of Sunday. At 9 p. m. the entire division had crossed the Tennessee River and formed along the north side of Dill Branch, where it bivouacked Sunday night with pickets across the branch. At 5:30 a. m. on the 7th the division advanced, and at 7 a. m. formed on south side of the branch and awaited the completion of the line. At 8 a. m. it attacked the Confederates in the Peach Orchard. Mendenhall's battery with the right and Terrill's battery with the left. The division gained the south side of the Peach Orchard at 2 p. m., the Confederates retiring. This closed the conflict on the left. The division remained in line until night and bivouacked with its left in Stuart's camps, its right near Prentiss' headquarters.

Tenth Brigade.

(Ammen's.)

This brigade, composed of the Thirty-sixth Indiana and the Sixth and Twenty-fourth Ohio, crossed the Tennessee River at 5:30 p. m., Sunday, April 6, 1862. Eight companies of the Thirty-sixth Indiana and four companies of the Sixth Ohio were formed one-quarter of a mile in front of the Log House in support of Stone's battery, "the left in a ravine parallel with the Tennessee River and having water in it." These companies participated in the final repulse of the Confederates Sunday night. The Twenty-fourth Ohio was sent one-half mile to the right, but did not become engaged. After the repulse of the enemy the brigade formed 300 yards in advance on the crest of the bluffs of Dill Branch, where it bivouacked Sunday night. On Monday it formed line of battle with the Thirty-sixth Indiana on the left, the Sixth Ohio on the right, and the Twenty-fourth Ohio in reserve, and at 5:30 a. m. crossed the ravine and at 8 a. m. became engaged on the extreme left of the Union line, near Tennessee River. At about 11 a. m. Ammen's advance was checked by an attempt of Confederates to turn his left. He was reinforced by Second Iowa and another regiment and repulsed the attack. He reached Stuart's camp at about 1 p. m., but was driven back. At 2 p. m. this camp was again taken, the Confederates retiring from this part of the field.

Nineteenth Brigade.

(Hazen's.)

This brigade reached the battlefield at 9 p. m., April 6, 1862, and bivouacked on the right of the division, south of the siege gun battery, in the following order: Ninth Indiana on the left, Sixth Kentucky on the right, and the Forty-first Ohio in reserve. The brigade advanced at 5:30 a. m., April 7, and became engaged about 8 a. m. at Wicker field. The Ninth Indiana lost heavily at the house on the north side of the Peach Orchard. The brigade then advanced to the Wheat field, where a battery was captured and its guns spiked by the Forty-first Ohio. This advanced position was held only a few minutes, the brigade falling back somewhat disorganized to Wicker field, from which it advanced at 2 p. m., across the west side of Peach Orchard, and took position near Prentiss' headquarters. It was not again engaged, and bivouacked there Monday night.

Twenty-second Brigade.

(Bruce's.)

This brigade arrived at Pittsburg Landing about 6 o'clock Sunday evening, April 6, 1862. It bivoucked between the Tenth and Nineteenth Brigades, the Second Kentucky on the left, the First Kentucky on the right, and the Twentieth Kentucky in reserve.

It held the center of the division all day and was engaged in a charge across the Peach Orchard, in which a battery was captured and lost again. At 2 p. m. the enemy retired and this brigade took position on south side of Peach Orchard, where it bivouacked Monday night.

Fifth Division.

(Crittenden's.)

This division, consisting of the Eleventh and Fourteenth Brigades and Mendenhall's and Bartlett's batteries, came from Savannah on boats, arriving at Pittsburg Landing during the night of Sunday, April 6, 1862, and bivouacked along the Corinth road in the rear of Nelson's division. Early Monday morn-

ing it moved out and formed line in front of the camps of the Thirty-second and Forty-first Illinois, joining Nelson's right, the Fourteenth Brigade in front line, the Eleventh Brigade in reserve. At about 8 a. m. the division advanced and soon after became engaged at the position held by Prentiss and Tuttle on Sunday. Bartlett's battery on the right near the fork of the eastern Corinth road was engaged until 12 noon, when it retired to the Landing for ammunition. Mendenhall's battery was engaged on Nelson's right until after noon, when it took position in rear of the Fifth Division and was there engaged until the close of action.

The division was engaged along the eastern Corinth road and east of Duncan field about four hours, in which time both brigades and all its regiments were repeatedly engaged. It advanced, capturing some guns; was repulsed and driven back to the road several times. At about 2 p. m. it gained and held the Hamburg and Purdy road, which ended the fighting on this part of the line. It bivouacked Monday night in front of Prentiss' camps.

Eleventh Brigade.

(Boyle's.)

This brigade formed in rear of the Fourteenth Brigade at 8 a. m. Monday, April 7, 1862, near Hurlbut's headquarters, in the following order from left to right: Ninth Kentucky, Thirteenth Kentucky, Nineteenth Ohio, the Fifty-ninth Ohio in reserve. At about 10 a. m. it became engaged at the east side of Duncan field, the Nineteenth Ohio in front of Bartlett's battery. The brigade relieved the Fourteenth Brigade and was engaged on the front line in two or three engagements, and finally took position on right of the Fourteenth and held it until night. The Nineteenth Ohio was at 12 m. sent to the support of Nelson's division and was engaged at the Peach Orchard.

Fourteenth Brigade.

(Smith's.)

This brigade formed in front of the camps of the Thirty-second and Forty-first Illinois at 8 a. m., Monday, April 7, 1862, in the following order: Thirteenth Ohio on the left, Twenty-sixth Kentucky on the right, and the Eleventh Kentucky in reserve. The Fourteenth Wisconsin was attached temporarily to

the brigade and placed on the right of the Twenty-sixth Kentucky. It served with the brigade all day. The brigade advanced, with its right on eastern Corinth road, and became engaged along the sunken road, where Tuttle and Prentiss fought on Sunday. It advanced through the thick brush and assisted in the capture of a battery in the Wheat field, but was obliged to abandon it and return to old road. In the final action about 2 p. m. it captured some guns of another battery, which were successfully held as trophies by the brigade.

Second Division.

(McCook's.)

The advance of this division, Rousseau's brigade, reached Pittsburg Landing Monday morning, April 7, 1862, and took its place in line of battle at 8 a. m. on Crittenden's right. Kirk's brigade formed in rear of Rousseau. These brigades were joined by Gibson's about noon. The advance of the division was along the Corinth road to the Water Oaks Pond, where it was engaged at noon. Its last engagement was at Sherman's headquarters, from which point the Confederates retired from the field.

Terrill's battery belonging to this division was engaged on Nelson's left until 2 p. m., when it moved toward the right and engaged a battery in McCook's front.

Fourth Brigade.

(Rousseau's.)

This brigade formed in line of battle on Crittenden's right at 8 a. m., April 7, 1862, in front of the camp of the Third Iowa, in the following order: Sixth Indiana on the left, First Ohio in the center, First Battalions of Nineteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth United States Infantry on the right, and the Fifth Kentucky in reserve. The Fifteenth Michigan was attached temporarily to this brigade and served with it all day. At 9 a. m. the brigade advanced across Tilghman Creek and engaged Trabue's brigade until about 11 a. m., when Trabue retired and Rousseau advanced to Woolf Field, where he found a force of the enemy on its west side. His ammunition being exhausted, Rousseau retired and Kirk's brigade took his place in the first line. As soon as ammunition was supplied Rousseau

INFANTRY
INDIANA

took position again in the front line and engaged the enemy until he retired from the field.

Fifth Brigade.

(Kirk's.)

This brigade was in rear of Rousseau until about noon, when it relieved that brigade and formed in front line behind the Water Oaks Pond in following order: Thirty-fourth Illinois on the left, Thirtieth Indiana in the center, and the Twenty-ninth Indiana on the right; the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania detached to the left, where it was twice charged by cavalry. Later in its advance the Seventy-seventh captured Colonel Battle, Twentieth Tennessee. The Thirty-fourth Illinois in the first advance passed directly through Water Oaks Pond. Its commander, Major Levanway, was killed, and Colonel Kirk, commanding the brigade, was wounded. The engagement here was the last effort of the Confederates to hold their line, and closed the fighting for the day.

Sixth Brigade.

(Gibson's).

This brigade arrived upon the field about noon and joined its division at Woolf field, and was at once ordered into line on Kirk's left, where it became engaged at once. The Thirty-second Indiana was detached and is mentioned in the reports as having made a bayonet charge in front of Kirk's brigade near the pond. It followed the retiring Confederates until ordered to return. It failed to find its division and bivouacked by itself Monday night. The other regiments of the brigade bivouacked near the camp of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry.

Sixth Division.

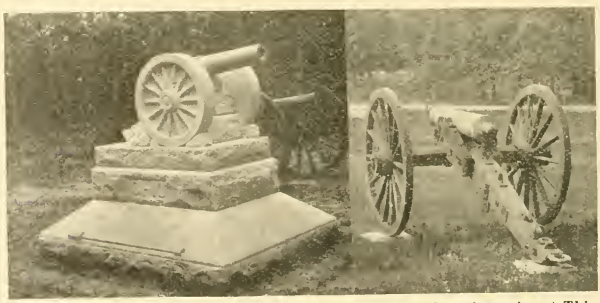
(Wood's.)

This division arrived upon the field about 2 p. m. It was ordered into line on Crittenden's right. When it got into position the battle was about over, and only Wagner's brigade became engaged, and that only for a few minutes, the Fifty-seventh Indiana having four men wounded. The division bivouacked in rear of the right of Prentiss' division camps.

The Wisconsin Shiloh Monument Commission cannot forbear to call the attention of readers to the fact that it took the Confederate Army, as shown by the foregoing graphic description, made clear by the accompanying map, from 4:55 a. m., April 6, 1862, when the battle opened on the picket line of Prentiss' division, inside the three-mile circle, till 6 p. m., to push back the Union forces practically to the half-mile circle from the landing, where, before 6 o'clock p. m., the Union forces had established a compact, unbreakable line of defence, which the Confederates failed to successfully assail.

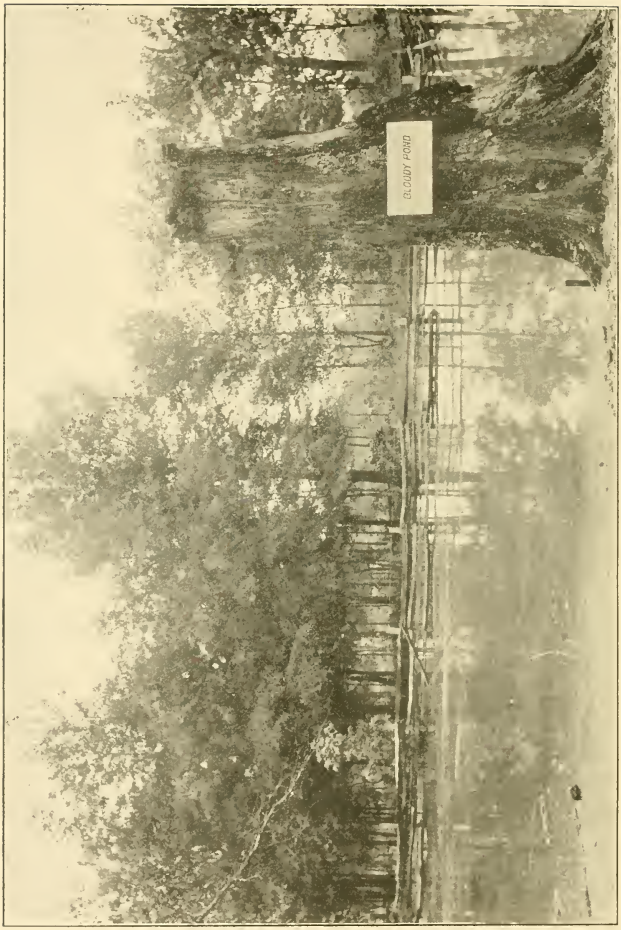
The comments made by the press agents on the conduct of the troops who fought on Sunday, April 6, 1862, were outrageously false and unjust to the gallant soldiers, and were a disgrace to the newspaper profession, because of their untruthfulness. Why high officers of the Army of the Ohio, as well as many others holding inferior positions therein, deemed it proper to vilify and denounce as cowards men, though not belonging to their own army, but their comrades in arms, who had so valiantly contested every foot of ground for over twelve hours, has always remained a mystery, and stands today against these calumniators to their everlasting shame and disgrace.

There is absolutely no doubt that if the Army of the Ohio had failed to arrive, the Army of the Tennessee alone, with such troops as belonged to its own organization, and which joined in the battle of Monday, the 7th of April, would have completely defeated the Confederate army and driven it from the field in utter defeat. See "Grant's Memoirs," Vol. 1, page 286; also "Sherman's Memoirs," Vol. 1, page 273.



Beautiful Monument at "Hornets' Nest," Shiloh National Park.

Gun in Actual Service at This Place—Shiloh National Park.


CLOUDY POND

Entrance to Shiloh National Cemetery.

A Trip to Shiloh.

By Judge Jacob Fawcett.

Among the many regiments that were engaged in the historic battle of Shiloh, at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, on April 6 and 7, 1862, were the Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Regiments of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. These regiments had all marched away from their home State less than four weeks prior to the opening of that great battle. During those two days of terrible fighting the losses in the three regiments were: Killed, 79; wounded, 345; missing, 203; total, 627.

The United States Government purchased the ground over which the battle was fought, consisting of about 3,650 acres, and established a national military cemetery and park. Numerous meetings were had upon the old battlefield by soldiers and commanders of both the Union and Confederate armies, for the purpose of locating the exact positions of the regiments, brigades, and divisions of both armies at the opening of the battle, and also during the various stages of the same; and as a result, all of those positions are now permanently marked by large metal tablets securely riveted to metal posts set in concrete sockets. The positions during the first day are marked with square tablets, and those of the second day with oval tablets. The tablets

for the Army of the Tennessee (Union) are painted blue, those of the Army of the Ohio (Union) yellow, and those of the Army of the Mississippi (Confederate) red. The dead who, after the battle, had been buried on all parts of the field, were later removed to the cemetery, which had been artistically laid out on the hill overlooking Pittsburg Landing. A more beautiful location could not have been selected. The view up and down the now world-known Tennessee River is unobstructed for many miles each way. With bluffs on one side and lowlands on the other and the rapidly running river between; with the cemetery high enough to overlook them all, it is a place of enchantment for the living and of assured rest for the dead.

After the Government had set apart the battlefield as a United States military park, the various States in the Union began erecting monuments upon the field in memory of their regiments that had participated in the battle. In 1901 the Legislature of Wisconsin made an appropriation for the erection of a monument to commemorate the deeds of valor of its regiments which had taken part in the fight. This appropriation was increased in 1903 to $15,000.00, to which an additional thousand was subsequently added to cover the expense of dedication. Acting under the authority given by the Legislature, Governor La Follette appointed Captain F. H. Magdeburg of Milwaukee, D. G. James of Richland Center, R. E. Osborne of La Crosse, Adjutant D. Lloyd Jones of Milwaukee, and J. W. Baldock of Chilton, to carry out the provisions of the act. The commissioners at once entered upon the work assigned to them and discharged their duties in such an intelligent and patriotic manner that they are entitled to and will doubtless receive the unanimous and hearty approval of the citizens of the great State which they represented in this important work.

The monument having been completed, Governor Davidson fixed upon April 7, the forty-fourth anniversary of the second day's fighting at Shiloh, as the date for the dedication of the monument. The commissioners saw fit, for reasons best known to themselves, to invite the writer to deliver the dedicatory oration, and kindly invited his wife and daughter to accompany him as their guests on the memorable trip to Shiloh, of which I will now attempt to give a description.

At 10:45 in the evening of April 2 we boarded the Burlington train for St. Louis, via Kansas City. We reached Kansas City early in the morning of April 3, and after spending four hours strolling around that stirring, wide-awake Western city, we took the Burlington–Alton Red Flyer for "the city at the other end of the bridge," as Chicago people sarcastically term the beautiful city of St. Louis. Here we were joined by Mrs. E. R. Buckley, daughter of President Magdeburg of the commission, and the adopted daughter of the Fourteenth Regiment. Wednesday morning, April 4, found our little party of four steaming across the prairies of Southern Illinois for Paducah, Kentucky. At Carbondale, Illinois, we were attacked by the Wisconsin delegation, headed by President Magdeburg and Secretary James of the commission, who took us bodily from our train and rushed us aboard the "Wisconsin special," composed of Pullman cars with a diner attached, which the Illinois Central Railroad Company had generously placed at the disposal of the Wisconsin party. Our transfer from our regular train to the "Wisconsin special" was so sudden and unceremonious that we feel safe in saying that we were more surprised then than Grant was at Shiloh. The first thing we really understood and fully comprehended after the attack was when we found ourselves seated in a sumptuous dining car with the jolly men and lovely women of Wisconsin all about us. We proved ourselves equal to the occasion, however, and immediately proceeded to demonstrate the fact that the erstwhile citizens of Wisconsin who have emigrated to the great growing West are fully able to hold their own in a contest of the kind that was then going on. We arrived at Paducah about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and found ourselves, with our baggage, set out on the sidewalk in the suburbs, wondering what we were there for and how we were ever going to get away. In the dim distance we could see the steamboat awaiting us, but just how we were going to get that promiscuous and stupendous pile of suitcases down to the aforesaid boat, to say nothing of how we were going to arrive there ourselves, was a question which, for a time, seemed impossible of solution. Comrade Osborne of the commission had gone ahead to make all arrangements, but, not knowing of the generosity of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, he had taken carriages to the main depot, at which the regular train was expected to arrive, while

our special had taken a short cut and landed us at another depot a mile or so distant. Comrades Magdeburg and James, however, proved themselves to be masters of transportation, for by the aid of the telephone they soon had the *palatial* electric cars of Paducah at our disposal. "All's well that ends well," and in due time we found ourselves on board the magnificent steamer "City of Saltillo," the largest and newest boat of the St. Louis and Tennessee River Packet Company. The telephone was again set to work, and Comrade Osborne notified of the fact that we were already aboard the boat, and as soon as electricity could bring him aboard, he joined us, and the skillful manner and ease with which he got our party of ninety-five assigned to their various staterooms caused us to think that he had possibly mistaken his calling and to conclude that he ought to be the clerk of some big ocean liner. About 5 o'clock in the evening our steamer "cast off" and began the trip up the Tennessee River, a trip which will never be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to be numbered as members of the party. A more genial, whole-souled and painstaking crew than the one into whose hands we fell would be hard to find. Captain J. Koger of the Confederate army, superintendent of the packet company, accompanied us to see that everything possible was done to make our trip enjoyable, and with the assistance of Captain H. N. Crane, Clerk S. C. Baker, and Steward Frank Gill, our wants and slightest wishes were cared for in such a manner as to secure for those officials the thanks of our entire party. Our original schedule called for our arrival at Pittsburg Landing on the morning of April 7, but on leaving Paducah the officers of the boat assured us that if no bad luck befell them, they would land us at our destination twenty-four hours earlier than the schedule and thus enable us to spend both the 6th and 7th of April, the anniversary of both the first and second day's fighting, upon the old battlefield. This promise they made good, for when we awoke on the morning of April 6 and looked out of our staterooms we saw, looking just as it had looked forty-four years before, the little landing on the west bank of the Tennessee River where we had left our boats and marched up the hill to take our places in the army of the Union.

The trip up and down the river was a novel one to a great many of the members of our party, as they had never seen the

mate with his crew of deckhands loading and unloading freight on and off a steamboat. The deckhands were all darkies, and typical ones they were, too; as jolly a lot of dogs as you would see anywhere. The ease with which they carried, on shoulder or head, sacks of grain or heavy pieces of freight up and down the muddy banks of the river was truly wonderful. The fact that they had slept on boards or gunnysacks during the night did not seem to cast any damper upon their rollicking, care-free dispositions. The only thing that was lacking, as compared with similar scenes on the old Mississippi in earlier days, was the mate's profanity. It was such a remarkable deviation from the old-time rule that we sought the captain to ascertain the cause of this lapse on the part of the mate. Captain Crane laughingly replied that profanity was tabooed by their company; that the mates on all their boats were strictly prohibited from the use of profanity in any form while on duty. Early one morning, however, while the other officers were at breakfast, the mate made use of his freedom within our hearing by applying some pretty strong adjectives to a couple of darkies, who, in their mirthfulness, had knocked a sack of corn off of the shoulder of one of the other men, which caused the bursting of the sack and the spilling of some of the corn. Mrs. F. was rather indignant at the profanity, but I confess that I thought the occasion rather warranted the disregard of instructions by the mate.

The Tennessee River is navigable three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. Captain Crane informed me that even when the Ohio River is frozen so that teams may cross over it on the ice, the Tennessee River at the wharf in Paducah is still open. This must necessarily make the business of boating on the Tennessee River more than usually lucrative.

As we passed the point where Fort Henry once stood, we were surprised to learn that not a vestige of the fort remained. There is absolutely nothing there, not even a landing place for boats. Even so does the hand of time and the vicissitudes of business obliterate what once had been an important place in the world's history.

One thing impressed us greatly, viz., the little change that has taken place along the banks of the Tennessee River since we traversed it forty-four years ago. With the exception of Johnsonville and Danville, both of which are railroad towns, and a

slight improvement in the old town of Savannah, nine miles below Pittsburg Landing, there were scarcely any changes to be noted. We know nothing of the interior of the country along the line of the river, yet we cannot but think that if this river had flowed from the north into the Ohio, instead of from the south, there would be numberless thriving, hustling towns all along its banks. We think that the negro is a drawback to the South. In the North every man works, including "father," while in the South nobody works who can hire a negro. Illustrative of this, Mrs. F. and I went ashore at one point and walked about a quarter of a mile from the landing to what appeared a prosperous farmhouse, with peach trees in bloom in the orchard. On arriving there we were surprised to find the house, both outside and in, together with all of its surroundings, in a most dilapidated condition. On going into the orchard to gather some peach blossoms, we found two young colored boys plowing. They had a small plow which a Wisconsin or Nebraska farmer would consider a toy. To it was hitched one horse. One boy was leading the horse and the other holding the handles of the plow, while sitting on the grass with his back up against a peach tree, listlessly whittling, was the white owner of the place, a healthy, strapping man of about forty-five years of age. We fear this scene is too nearly illustrative of the manner in which all work is done in the South, and never until labor has become dignified in that land, and men come to believe, as we do in the North, that there is honor in honest toil, will the South experience anything like the general prosperity and thrift that we have in the North.

After partaking of a hurried breakfast on the morning of the 6th, we were loaded by the commissioners in vehicles of all descriptions (the best obtainable) and driven over the old battlefield. How real everything seemed to us who were there in '62, and how real it was made to appear to our wives and daughters, who, for the first time in their lives, were walking over and viewing a great battlefield. The positions of the various regiments, brigades, and divisions, both of the Union and Confederate armies, are so accurately indicated by the metal tablets to which we have already referred, that one can commence, as we did in the front of Prentiss' division, where the fighting first

began, and follow the line of fighting clear back to the last lines formed by Grant on that memorable Sunday afternoon. While standing viewing the Hornets' Nest and looking at the markers which indicated the three lines of battle by which the Confederates made their assault upon that point, Mrs. F. remarked to me that in imagination she could almost see the Confederate columns advancing and the terrible fire from the old sunken road by which they were repulsed. We looked at the spot where Captain Saxe of Company A of the Sixteenth Wisconsin was killed—the first officer on the Union side who gave up his life for the Union in that great battle. In the party, as central figures while we viewed the spot, were Mrs. Charles W. Spaulding of Chicago and Mr. Alfred J. Saxe of Aurora, Illinois, daughter and son of Captain Saxe. How their minds and hearts must have gone back to that time when their honored father upon that very spot laid down his life for his country! Again, as we stood in front of the monument and saw depicted there their father as he was falling and his sword dropping from his hand, they realized, as they could not have done under any other circumstances, the sacrifice which they, through their stricken father, had made for the nation we love so well. We stood on the spot where General Albert Sidney Johnston, commander-in-chief of the Confederate forces, was killed. We visited the bloody pond and found it there just as it was before the battle, but not as it was after the battle. It covers a space of ground about equal to an ordinary city block. Before the battle, as when we viewed it now, the water had its natural color, but after the battle it was red with the blood of soldiers and horses who had sought its protection from the hail of lead and the heat of the sun during that terrible fight. Hence its name.

The Government is preserving the old battlefield in its natural state. Not a hill is being cut down or a depression filled, but its exact topography is maintained, so that all coming generations may walk over this battlefield and know that it is just as it was on the 6th and 7th days of April, 1862. The roads have been thoroughly graveled, so that there are now twenty-three miles of good gravel road traversing this field. One hundred and ten monuments have been erected by the Northern States,

and one only by the South, viz., Tennessee,* which has erected a very handsome monument indeed. The Government has erected five mortuary monuments, one for General W. H. L. Wallace, one for Colonel Julius Raith, and one for Colonel Everett Peabody, all of the Union army; one for General Albert Sidney Johnston and one for Brigadier General A. H. Gladden of the Confederate army. There are over four hundred historical tablets of iron on iron posts set in concrete sockets. Two hundred bronze cannon used during the Civil War are mounted at places where they fought, on cast iron carriages which are fac similes of the old wooden carriages used during the battle. The National Government has expended over half a million dollars and the States over two hundred thousand dollars on this park and cemetery. There were eighty-three camps of various kinds on the ground at the beginning of the battle April 6, each of which is carefully marked by an iron tablet in the form of a cross section of a wall tent. In the cemetery proper there are three thousand six hundred and seventeen graves. Of those who are buried in those graves, one thousand two hundred and forty are known, while *two thousand three hundred and seventy-seven are unknown.* Just inside of the gate as you enter the cemetery from the superintendent's house is grave No. 3589, in which lies Henry Burke, "the drummer boy of Shiloh." In a semi-circle surrounding the flag staff in the center of the cemetery are the graves of H. L. Thomas, Erwin Rider, L. E. Knight, J. L. Holcomb, J. P. Willis and N. A. Perry, color guards, as the writer is informed, of the Sixteenth Wisconsin. On one of the tablets in the cemetery is written:

"The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo.
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few."

Brave indeed they were, but not so very few, it seemed to us as we viewed the row after row of stones at the heads of the graves of those three thousand six hundred and seventeen brave men who "no more on life's parade shall meet."

The national commissioners at the present time are Colonel Cornelius Cadle, chairman, of the Army of the Tennessee; Major

* Since this was written a monument has been erected for Alabama.

SHILOH NATIONAL CEMETERY AT PITTSBURG LANDING, TENN.
Total number of Union soldiers buried in this Cemetery, 3,617. Known, 1,240; unknown, 2,377.

J. H. Ashcraft of the Army of the Ohio, and General Basil W. Duke of the Army of the Mississippi (Confederate). Major D. W. Reed is the secretary and historian, while as superintendent of the cemetery we found Comrade George P. Dean, formerly of Grand Island, Nebraska, and one of the former sheriffs of Hall county. As soon as he learned that the writer was one of the party, he sent us an invitation to visit him, which we lost no time in doing, and one of the pleasant remembrances that Mrs. F. and I will have of our trip is the visit which we had with Comrade and Mrs. Dean in their cosy home on the battlefield of Shiloh. Just inside the cemetery and near Comrade Dean's residence is the stump of the old tree under which General Grant spent that long Sunday night between the first and second day's fighting. In his memoirs he says that after spending a portion of the night under this tree in the beating rain, and suffering from the injury to his foot which he had received a few days before, he went to the house which stood near by to escape the inclemency of the weather. When he arrived there he found them bringing in the wounded, and the groans and terrible suffering of the wounded were such that he left the house and returned to his position under the tree, where he spent the remainder of the night. The tree died and was cut off about twelve or fifteen feet above the ground. Its trunk is now completely covered by a beautiful ivy, from which Mr. Dean cut a number of slips, which he presented to Mrs. F., and which she brought home with her, hoping that she may be able to have it grow, so that she may continually have with her a vine from the old Grant tree at Shiloh.

We feel like going outside of the limits of this sketch at this point to say a word or two in answer to the oft-repeated statement that Grant would have been whipped at Shiloh but for the arrival of General Buell with his army. Such is not the fact. General Grant had the battle of Shiloh won at four o'clock in the afternoon of the first day. When he told General Prentiss to hold his position at the Hornets' Nest until 4 o'clock, and that he would then have his lines perfectly adjusted and formed, he knew what he was talking about. General Prentiss made good. He not only held that position until 4 o'clock, but he held it until 5:30. By 4 o'clock that afternoon General Grant had his lines so formed that if neither night nor Buell

had come, the result at Shiloh would have been the same which history now records. General Johnston knew that the only way for him to win that battle was to hurl his brave men, column after column, in a concentrated body, against Grant's scattered divisions, hoping thereby to rush the fighting and drive Grant's army into the Tennessee River. But he found himself opposed to a commander who never got "rattled" and who never planned a retreat, in command of an army of patriots who upon enlisting to fight the battles of their country had not studied the definition of the word defeat. Neither Grant nor his men ever had any other thought that day except to win that battle. The character of Grant as a commander is well shown by three declarations of his made during the war, declarations which, together with his record as a commander, establish the fact that he was indeed the man for the emergency of the Civil War. The three declarations referred to are these: First, when the criticism was made that he did not have boats enough at Pittsburg Landing to transport his army in case of defeat, he calmly answered, "There were boats enough there to carry all the men we would have had left if we had been defeated." Second, that famous declaration of his, "We will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," and, third, at a council of war held in his tent during the Battle of the Wilderness, his subordinate officers had all been discussing the best plan of retreat. Grant sat smoking and saying nothing. After each one had given his ideas, one of them turned to Grant and said, "General Grant has not yet given his idea as to the best plan of retreat." Grant quietly removed his cigar from his mouth and answered, "Gentlemen, I have not given up whipping them yet." He then gave each of his subordinate commanders their instructions for a forward movement the next morning, and history tells us how the Battle of the Wilderness terminated. These remarks by General Grant reveal the character of the man. He had unbounded confidence in his men and an abiding faith in himself. He was a born commander. A master of the science of war and a true American, who thought of his country's success only, leaving his own personal interests to take care of themselves. With such a man in command of such an army, there was no such thing as defeat. He never suffered defeat in any battle where he was in command, and there never was a moment dur-

ing that fight at Shiloh on Sunday when he was not sure of victory. In making these statements, I do not for one moment wish to be understood as attempting to detract one iota from the reputation of General Buell or the magnificent army under his command. As soon as they arrived upon the field they were ready to, and did, take their places on the firing line, and during the second day did their full share of the fighting. I have said what I have simply in vindication of my old friend and commander, General Grant, one of the grandest men this nation has ever produced and one of the greatest commanders the world has ever known. To him, and to him alone, belongs the glory of marshaling his untrained recruits in the face of an apparently resistless enemy, attacking him in a manner which gave them every advantage over him, and so calmly, steadily, bravely and skilfully handling those recruits as to turn what would have been crushing defeat to almost any other commander into a glorious victory for the Union.

After a most interesting day spent on the battlefield, we all returned to the boat and started for an evening trip further up the river. At Eastport, Mississippi, and Riverton, Alabama, lengthy stops were made to enable the party to go ashore and set foot on the soil of those two Southern States. This was the farthest south that many of our party had ever been, and made a total of eight States covered by our trip. After our party had retired for the night, the boat steamed back down the river, and on rising next morning we found ourselves again at Pittsburg Landing, ready for the exercises of the second day.

April 7, the day set apart for the dedicatory exercises, was ideal. The air was balmy and a light, filmy cloud shielded us from the rays of the sun. As soon as breakfast was over we went ashore and formed in line for the march to the monument. Comrades H. J. Smith of Racine and Thomas Steele of Depere, each carrying a beautiful United States flag, headed the procession. Marching between them, the proudest "man" of the three, was the young son of Comrade W. H. Pier of Richland Center, Wisconsin, a bright little fellow about six years of age. It was interesting to watch this sturdy young son of a veteran keep his place in line during the march of a mile and a half to the monument. We thought as we saw him marching along between the color-bearers, with his head erect and ever and anon

proudly looking up at Old Glory, that here was a true son of a worthy sire, and a genuine type of the real American boy. May he live long to honor the old flag under which he so proudly marched that April morning. The column of old soldiers, many of whom have passed that period in life when they are able to "keep step" or to "take the position of a soldier," but whose eyes still shine with the loyalty and enthusiasm of former days, was followed by the ladies of the party and people from the surrounding country in carriages and wagons and on horseback, all seeming imbued with the true spirit of the occasion which had called them together. As we marched along we met the people coming from all directions in carriages, buggies, wagons, on horseback, muleback, and on foot. While many of the turnouts were good and up to date, some of them were crude indeed; in fact, they were of that ancient type which carried us back to the days "before the war." But, however crude the vehicles which carried them, the people impressed us with the conviction that they were loyal citizens of our reunited nation. Their demeanor during the exercises, and indeed throughout the entire day, indicated that they had not come from idle curiosity alone, but that they had come to aid in showing their respect for the brave men whose death in the battle fought upon that field so many years ago had resulted in the exercises that day held. In spirit we clasp hands with them all and extend to them a soldier's greeting and a hearty wish that the years to come which they spend in the sunny Southland may be years of happiness and prosperity.

The monument is one of the most beautiful on the field. Its total height is fourteen feet four inches. Each figure in the bronze design is seven feet in height. There is a double stone base, upon which rests the dais, which is nine feet four inches wide, seven feet eight inches deep and six feet high. Each of the four faces of the dais has an inlaid bronze panel. On one of the panels is the coat-of-arms of the State of Wisconsin; another represents the Fourteenth Wisconsin capturing a battery; the third represents the opening of the fight by the Sixteenth Wisconsin on the picket line, and shows Captain Saxe just as he is falling after being killed by the fire of the enemy, with his sword dropping from his hand; the fourth shows the Eighteenth Wisconsin at the Hornets' Nest. The Hornets' Nest was the

hottest and most deadly fought portion of the field. The Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wisconsin both participated in that deadly struggle. Surmounting the dais is the main design of the monument in bronze. It represents Victory in the form of a chaste and beautiful woman, who, with one hand, is holding aloft the flag, with its shattered staff, while with the other she supports the form of the stricken color sergeant who has carried it through the thick of the fight, and who now presses his hand upon the death wound near his heart as if to stay the hand of death long enough for him to see and realize that the battle has been won, and that the flag for which he is giving up his life is waving in triumph over his head. It is a beautiful design, and is perfectly executed. No citizen of Wisconsin who ever visits the battlefield of Shiloh in the future will have any occasion to be ashamed of the magnificent monument erected by his State. May our loyalty to the Government for which the men thus remembered laid down their lives be as enduring as the granite and bronze of this beautiful monument. Promptly at the hour set—9:30 in the forenoon of the 7th—Captain Magdeburg stepped to the front of the platform and called upon Rev. W. D. Dunn, pastor of Shiloh Church, to open the exercises with prayer. The invocation of the reverend gentleman was full of earnestness and evident patriotism. The next number on the printed program was "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," by the Savannah Military Band. But the band repeated the history of that day forty-four years before by failing to make the trip from Savannah to Shiloh on time; with less serious results, however, for Miss Lucile Strang, niece of Secretary James, was on the platform, and, in emulation of her energetic uncle, who is always ready to fill a gap, she came to our rescue and sang the "Red, White and Blue." General J. H. Stibbs of Chicago then recited James Whitcomb Riley's poem, "Old Glory," in a manner which caused every patriotic heart to swell with pride for the old flag. The next number was the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," sung by Mrs. E. R. Buckley, daughter of Captain Magdeburg. Next came the dedicatory address by the writer. Upon that I have no comment to make, except that I profoundly appreciate the many kind words in reference thereto spoken to me by the members of our party and the numerous letters of like import which I have received from them since my

return home. I shall carefully preserve those letters to gladden my heart by re-reading them when old age shall have retired me from the activities of life, should an all-wise Providence so "lengthen out my days." During the delivery of the address the Savannah Military Band arrived upon the scene, and, after we had concluded, played "Dixie." We are happy to say that the playing of that Southern air was very differently received by us of the North than it would have been had any band attempted to play it on that ground forty-four years before. We were then favord with "Decoration Day on the Place," by General Stibbs, another of James Whitcomb Riley's Gems. Our daughter, Alice, then sang "Tenting Tonight on the Old Camp Ground," the audience of a thousand people joining in the chorus, after which Comrade G. S. Martin of the Eighteenth Wisconsin recited an original poem written for the occasion, which was received with great satisfaction by the audience, and which reflected unusual credit upon the author. Then came the formal part of the transfer of the monument by Captain F. H. Magdeburg, president of the commission, who, in well chosen words and in a manner well suited to the occasion, formally transferred the monument to the State of Wisconsin. After the Savannah Military Band had rendered the "Star-Spangled Banner," Governor James O. Davidson of Wisconsin, on behalf of the State, accepted the monument from the commission, and in a patriotic and able address presented the same to the United States Government. The acceptance of the monument on behalf of the Government was made by Colonel Cornelius Cadle, who had been specially selected by the Secretary of War to represent him on that occasion. Then followed an address by General Basil W. Duke of the Confederate army. We feel that it were well worth a trip to Shiloh to listen to that address by General Duke. It was extemporaneous, and came straight from the heart. There was no sycophancy whatever in his utterances, but in a straightforward and manly way he gave us the Southern view of the Civil War and its results. After declaring, what we of the North have always conceded, that they (the South) were sincere in their belief that they were right, he further claimed, what many good lawyers of the North have admitted, that constitutionally they *were* right. He maintained that the States having voluntarily come together, they constituted a con-

federacy of States from which any one had a perfect right, whenever it so desired, to withdraw; but he said that, looking at it from the standpoint of the country at large, they were wrong, and we were right; that if they had succeeded in establishing the precedent which they sought to establish, by withdrawing from the Union, other States would have had an equal right to do so, and their own States would have had the same right to withdraw from their confederacy; and as a result, instead of having today this great nation of which we are all so proud, and which stands as the foremost nation of the world, there might have been a large number of petty governments within our present boundaries, which would have made our present greatness impossible. Therefore, he said he was glad that we had been successful in our efforts to preserve the Union, and that the people of the South would lay down their lives today for the old flag as willingly and loyally as would the people of the North. The general is a ready and fluent speaker, and seemed, on that occasion, to be in one of his best moods. We were all delighted with his address.

At the conclusion of General Duke's address, the entire audience rose and joined in singing "America," after which Pastor Dunn pronounced the benediction. This closed the exercises, and the dedication of Wisconsin's monument to its honored dead at Shiloh had passed into history.

The singing of the ladies was a feature of the exercises. They all three seemed to catch the spirit of the occasion, and their sweet voices won the hearts of the old veterans and the hearty approval of all.

There were a goodly number of ex-Confederate veterans on the ground, and the cordial manner in which the blue and the gray greeted each other and discussed the battle conclusively verified the statement we have often made, that, so far as the men who fought on both sides of the Civil War are concerned, that war is over and has left no animosities in its wake. After the exercises were over an old Southerner came up to me and greeted me with: "Well, I see you were in Prentiss' division." I said: "Yes, I was there." He replied: "Well, I was there, too, on the other side." I said: "Maybe you are the son of a gun who shot me." He laughed heartily and answered: "I shouldn't wonder, for I was trying hard enough to shoot some

of you fellows at that time." You can well imagine that my visit with my old-time enemy was not marred by any bitterness on either side. Colonel Cadle related another circumstance to me which goes to show that the war *is* over and that the people of the South have accepted its solution of the questions which then divided us. He said: "Every year since we have had charge of the cemetery we have decorated the graves of both the Union and Confederate soldiers. For a number of years we planted at the head of each Union soldier a little flag. We had always felt that we would like to do the same with the graves of the Confederates. Three years ago I took the matter up with a number of the citizens and ex-Confederates, and told them what we would like to do. They were pleased with the suggestion and said to me, 'Go ahead and do it, colonel. It will please our people very much, for we want to say to you that if those men were alive today they would be just as loyal to and fight just as quick for the old flag as would the men of the North.' Since then, on Memorial Day we plant a flag at the head of every grave in the park, whether the occupant wore the Union blue or the Confederate gray." During the afternoon following the dedicatory exercises of the morning the Confederate veterans held a reunion in Shiloh Church. The Misses Ada and Vida James, Miss Keys and our daughter, learning of the reunion, drove out to the church. As soon as they entered, the chairman of the meeting suspended proceedings and, recognizing our daughter as one of the ladies who had sung in the morning, stepped up and gave her a cordial greeting, which greeting was extended by himself and the other Confederates to the visting party of young ladies. Captain Norcross of Janesville, Wisconsin, with a party of Union veterans (whose names I do not now recall) had preceded the ladies to the church, and were mingling with the "Johnnies" with as much freedom and enthusiasm as they would have manifested at a reunion of "Yanks" in Wisconsin. The meeting then reopened, and Captain Norcross was invited to address them, which he did in his customary happy and eloquent vein. These incidents formed some of the pleasing features of our visit, and inspired us with a firm conviction that there is now no North nor South, but that we are one in our love for and devotion to the principles of our National Union.

GEN. A. S. JOHNSTON
MORTALLY WOUNDED

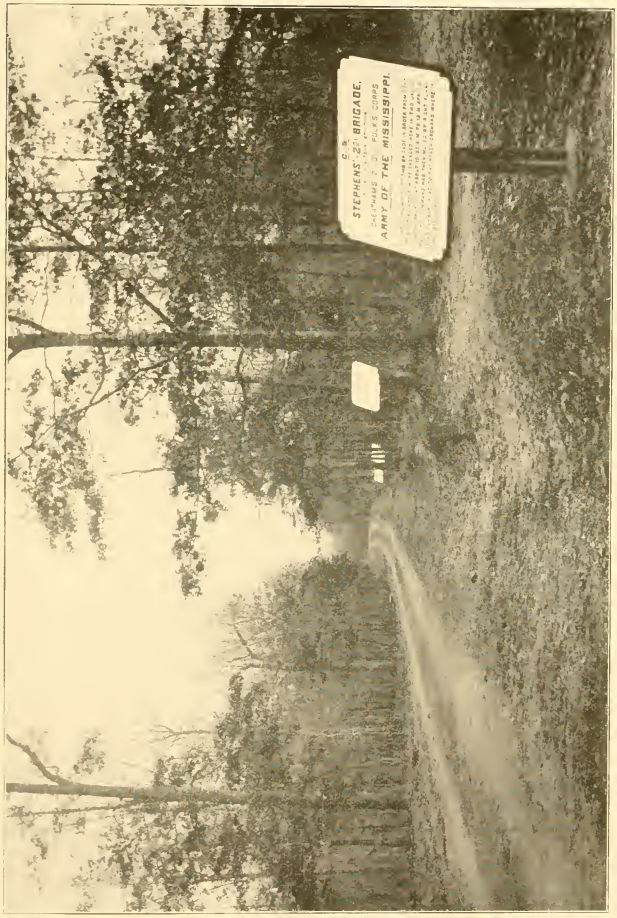
At 6 o'clock that evening the cables were loosed, the gangplank raised, the prow of our noble steamer turned toward the north, and we started on our homeward journey. As the boat sped away, we stood and took one last, long, lingering look at the field which in 1862 was the scene of death and carnage, but which in 1906 had, by the softening influence of time and the fostering care of the National Government, been the scene of patriotic retrospect and joyous thanksgiving at the thought that the brave men who had died there had not died in vain.

At Savannah, nine miles below Pittsburg Landing, our steamer landed, and we all went ashore, where we visited "the Cherry mansion," which was General Grant's headquarters up to the commencement of the battle. We also stood upon the bank of the river at the spot where Governor Harvey was drowned. As we stood there, our hearts went out in gratitude to that noble patriot, who lost his life while trying to do everything in his power to ameliorate the condition of his brave boys who had suffered in that terrible battle. The river will ever flow on to the sea. There is no spot in it to indicate where he went down, but our faith in the gratitude of the people of Wisconsin is such that we believe his memory will never cease to be cherished until those waters cease to flow, which will be at the end of time.

After leaving Savannah, we learned that Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Morrow of Danville, Tennessee, were aboard. Mrs. Morrow, then a little girl of eight years, lived at Savannah during the war. At a campfire held in the saloon of the boat the next evening, Mr. and Mrs. Morrow were called upon to address us, and each responded in a manner very pleasing to our party. The fluency and tact with which Mrs. Morrow entertained us with a description of her experiences during the war stamped her as a woman of much more than average ability and attainments. If she lived in Omaha, she would certainly be a star member of our woman's club. Her father, while born and raised a Southern man, was thoroughly Union in his sentiments. He was also opposed to slavery. She told us why. She said that his mother had died when he was a babe and that he had been really raised by a colored "mammy." When he was a little boy some six or seven years old, his father, at the demand of his second wife, who was jealous of the little boy's love for

his colored "mammy," sold the faithful colored woman, and as she was torn away from the little boy, he then and there, child as he was, declared that when he grew to be a man he would do everything in his power to abolish slavery and make it impossible to sell human beings. This resolve grew with his growth and strengthened with his strength, and when the crucial hour of '61 arrived, he left his home and family and sought the Union lines, where he enlisted as a Union soldier and fought the battle of freedom to its finish.

Our days on the boat passed pleasant'y indeed. It was interesting to view the changing scenery along the river banks and to study the people, white and black, assembled at the landings where we stopped to put off or take on freight. There were many little diversions. At the first peep of day one morning we were aroused by the vigorous crowing of a lusty cock. We supposed we were at some landing, but on looking out of our stateroom window we found that our boat was ploughing away in the middle of the channel. It seems that during the night they had taken on a shipment of chickens at one of the landings. The dampness of the morning—for it was raining hard—did not seem to dampen the enthusiasm of old chanticleer, for he sounded his note of welcome to the coming day with as much assurance and enthusiasm as if he had been perched upon the fence in his old-time barnyard. At one landing where we stopped the steward told us that they were going to take on a consignment of hogs. As the gangplank was lowered we wondered how they were going to get those stubborn animals aboard, for the only "rooters" we could see were a couple of dozen in a pen a distance of about fifty yards up the incline from the landing. The gangplank had no sooner been lowered, however, than a dozen deckhands rushed up the hill, grabbed hold of the pigpen and slid the pen, pigs, and all down the hill to the boat, where they were unceremoniously, but with great shouting and demonstrations on the part of the darkies, rushed aboard the boat. It was the first time any of us had seen hogs taken to market in moving pens, and caused no little diversion to the members of our party. The feature of our trip, so far as life aboard the boat was concerned, was the campfire or miscellaneous entertainment by the members of the party each evening. Our party consisted of ladies and gentlemen from various


C. S.
STEPHENS' 2d BRIGADE.
ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

parts of the State, to which were added the Stibbs-Spaulding-Saxe delegation from Chicago, our own party from Omaha, and last, but not least, Mrs. E. R. Buckley, from Missouri. To which I must also add Steward Frank Gill, all bright, intelligent, cultured people of varied accomplishments, so that we were able each evening to give a program of oratory, declamation, song, and darky preaching which would have entertained any audience anywhere. General Stibbs is a regular recitation magazine gun; and, notwithstanding the fact that he was called into action day after day and time after time, we never found his magazine empty. He is "a whole show" all by himself. He had a worthy competitor in the party in the person of Mrs. Alfred J. Saxe, who escaped a strenuous life aboard ship only by concealing her talent until a late hour the last evening. Then there was Captain Norcross. The eloquence of that youngster was a thing to be both admired and remembered. His response to the address of Mrs. Morrow was so appropriate and captivating that that delightful little lady embra—no, *almost* embraced him. Seriously, our party was charmed with his talks. But the star number was a darky sermon by that eminent divine, Frank Gill—he of the culinary department. This religious effort on the part of "Brother" Gill so exhausted him that he was compelled to at once repair to Major Ashcraft's room for "recuperation." On Sunday morning during our return trip we all gathered in the saloon of the boat, and religious services were conducted by Rev. Samuel G. Ruegg, a Congregational clergyman from Stockbridge, Wisconsin, who favored us with a most excellent sermon. The entire party participated in the exercises with as much earnestness and sincerity as any in which they had ever taken part in their home churches.

We arrived at Paducah Monday morning, April 9. Here the Wisconsin party were to leave the boat and take the train for home. Mrs. F. and daughter and I concluded that we would remain on the boat until it reached St. Louis; so we went ashore with the Wisconsin party and accompanied them to their depot, remaining with them until the whistle of our boat admonished us that it was time to go aboard. We then bade them a reluctant good-bye. Our six days' association on the boat had drawn us very closely together. So much so that we felt like a great family of brothers and sisters. It seemed to us that we had

always been together and that we ought never to separate. But we had come to the parting of the ways. Our "trails" led in different directions. Theirs toward the north pole, ours toward the setting sun. But, however widely our pathways through life may separate us in the body, our hearts will always have the same fraternal beat, and in spirit we will ever be one; and, however much of the past may, by the vicissitudes of life, be driven from our memory, they can never efface our remembrance of our trip to Shiloh.

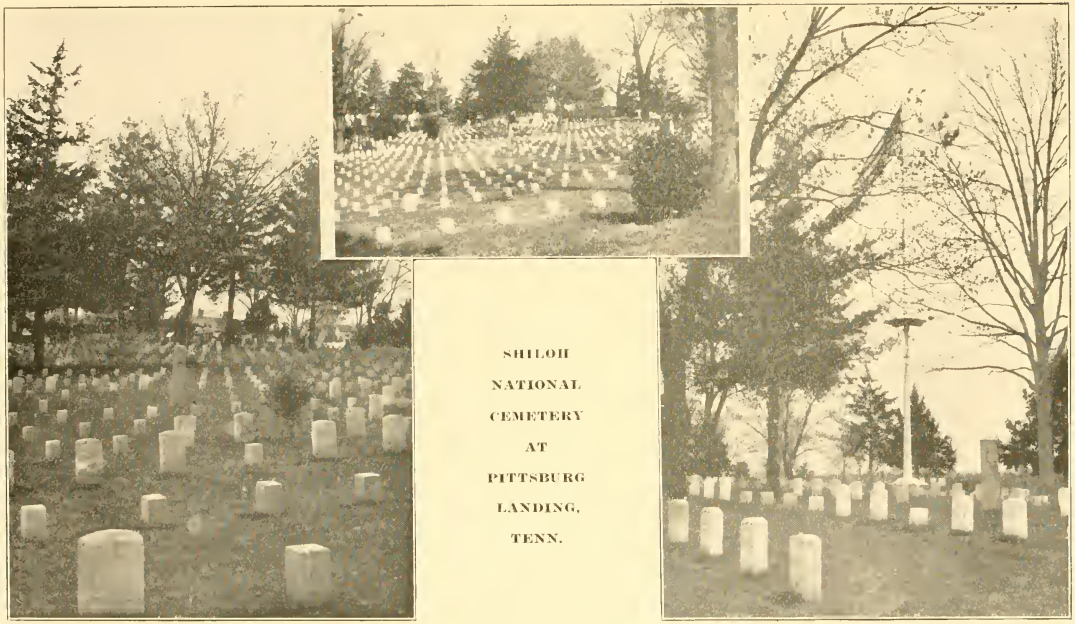
When we returned to the boat, it seemed so lonesome and forlorn that the only thing I can compare it with is returning to the home after a funeral. We were so utterly lonesome that, four hours later, when the boat reached Cairo, we took our grips and went ashore and boarded the train for home. We believe the officers of the boat were sorry when "the Wisconsin party" were compelled to leave them. They said to me that it was the most enjoyable party they had ever taken up the river, and they had taken a good many.

In conclusion, let me say one more word as to the commissioners. We do not believe it would have been possible in the entire State of Wisconsin to have found any gentlemen who could have better performed the arduous duties which devolved upon these commissioners from the time of their appointment to the conclusion of the exercises and the separation of the party. Each of the four commissioners with us seemed bent upon doing everything in his power to work for the general good and to make the affair a success which would be a credit to their State. Our only regret is that Commissioner D. Lloyd Jones received his final discharge and went to "the great beyond" a little over a year ago. We wish he could have been with us to witness the successful culmination of the efforts of the commission of which, up to the time of his death, he had been secretary. He was adjutant of our regiment, and I would have been glad indeed to grasp his hand once more and to have again renewed the friendship of '61 to '65. But it was ordained otherwise; and to that Will which so ordained we all must reverently bow. Governor Davidson and his charming wife were a royal and respected addition to our party. We are glad of the opportunity to have made their acquaintance. We were impressed with the fact that the Governor is an honest, honorable, and true man, and

we sincerely hope that the people of our old State will, at the coming election, give him all credit for the honest and able administration which we are sure he is giving them as governor by succession, by making him their governor by election.

As we look back over those six days spent together, and, in our minds, look again into the faces of that jolly and loyal party from Wisconsin, we feel constrained to say that they were a royal lot of people, among whom there were no cranks or kickers to mar the pleasure of the trip, and that there was not one in the party whose hand we would not gladly grasp again, or whom we would not cheerfully welcome to our Omaha home. There was, therefore, nothing to cause us to regret, but everything to make us ever remember with genuine pleasure our "trip to Shiloh."

Rhea Springs, Shiloh National Military Park.



SHILOH
NATIONAL
CEMETERY
AT
PITTSBURG
LANDING,
TENN.

Resolutions Adopted by the Excursionists on Board of Steamer City of Saltillo.

We, the members of the Wisconsin Shiloh Monument dedication party, attending the unveiling of Wisconsin's monument on the battlefield of Shiloh, unanimously declare:

That April 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 will always be red letter days in our lives, which not even the assaults of time can efface.

That the friendships which we have formed on this trip will ever be prized by us as the most enjoyable and valuable that we have ever formed.

That Captain F. H. Magdeburg, president; D. G. James, secretary; Rockwell E. Osborne and J. W. Baldock, members of the Wisconsin Shiloh Monument Commission, have performed their arduous duties as commissioners in a manner which has never been excelled, and which will receive the commendation and hearty approval of the citizens of the grand old State of Wisconsin.

That the commissioners are requested to extend to the officials of the Illinois Central Railroad Company our hearty thanks for the many courtesies extended to us by them on our trip from Chicago and St. Louis to Paducah.

That the St. Louis and Tennessee River Packet Company is one of the best transportation companies we have ever known, and that Superintendent J. Koger, Captain H. N. Crane, Clerk S. C. Baker and Steward Frank Gill are worthy officials of that splendid company. That they and their subordinates have, by their uniform courtesy and gentlemanly treatment, made our six days' trip on the good steamer "City of Saltillo" one continuous period of enjoyment.

That we will never forget the forty-fourth anniversary of the battle of Shiloh, nor the brave boys who fell on that historic field.

That we pledge anew our loyalty and devotion to our nation, our State and our honored dead, and, as we separate to travel again our different pathways through life, we will take with us pleasant recollections and loving thoughts of our "Trip to Shiloh."

JACOB FAWCETT, President.
PLINY NORCROSS, Secretary.

The following Officials and Comrades with their Wives and Children were Members of the Excursion to Pittsburg Landing and Participated in the Dedicatory Services on the Battle Field, April 7, 1906.

NATIONAL COMMISSIONERS.

Col. Cornelius Cadle.....Cincinnati, O.
Major J. H. Ashcraft.....Paducah, Ky.
General Basil W. Duke.....Louisville, Ky.
Major D. W. Reed.....Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.
Captain James W. Irwin.....Savannah, Tenn.

WISCONSIN OFFICIALS.

Governor James O. Davidson.....Madison, Wis.
Colonel John G. Salsman.....Madison, Wis.
General Joshua Hodgins.....Marinette, Wis.
Colonel Isaac Watson Stephenson.....Marinette, Wis.

WISCONSIN COMMISSIONERS.

Capt. F. H. Magdeburg.....Milwaukee, Wis.
R. E. Osborne.....La Crosse, Wis.
D. G. James.....Richland Center, Wis.
J. W. Baldock.....Chilton, Wis.

COMRADES AND FRIENDS.

Mrs. J. W. Baldock.....Chilton, Wis.
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. M. Beattie.....Antigo, Wis.
Mr. J. E. Blackwood.....Appleton, Wis.
Miss Ada B. Briggs.....Milwaukee, Wis.
Mr. William Buchanan.....Appleton, Wis.
Mrs. Grace E. Magdeburg Buckley.....Rolla, Mo.
Mrs. Cornelia K. Davey.....Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. James O. Davidson.....Madison, Wis.
Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Dreutzer.....Wauwatosa, Wis.
Miss Ruth A. Dreutzer.....Wauwatosa, Wis.
Judge and Mrs. Jacob Fawcett.....Omaha, Neb.
Miss Alice M. Fawcett.....Omaha, Neb.
Capt. George W. Graves.....Berlin, Wis.
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Grimnell.....Beloit, Wis.
Miss Ada L. James.....Richland Center, Wis.
Mr. Norman L. James.....Richland Center, Wis.
Miss Vida L. James.....Richland Center, Wis.
Mr. J. H. Jones.....Waupaca, Wis.
Mr. Merritt L. Jones.....Wausau, Wis.
Mr. J. G. Jowers.....Olive Hill, Tenn.
Mr. W. H. Kaer.....Metropolis, Ill.
Miss Oda C. Keys.....Richland Center, Wis.
Mr. P. W. Kilwine.....Brodhead, Wis.
Capt. James Koger, C. S. A.....Paducah, Ky.
Dr. David LaCount.....Wausau, Wis.

Miss Lora M. LeHew.....Richland Center, Wis.
Mr. E. C. McFetridge.....Beaver Dam, Wis.
Mr. George B. McMillan.....Grand Rapids, Wis.
Mr. G. S. Martin.....Madison, Wis.
Mr. John H. Moore.....Horicon, Wis.
Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Morrow.....Danville, Tenn.
Mrs. O. G. Munson.....Viroqua, Wis.
Lieut. W. D. Niles.....Necedah, Wis.
Capt. Pliny Norcross.....Janesville, Wis.
Mr. Theo. Orphal.....Hilbert, Wis.
Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Phelps.....Cape Girardeau, Mo.
Mr. H. C. Phelps, Jr.....Cape Girardeau, Mo.
Mr. William H. Pier.....Richland Center, Wis.
Master McKay Pier.....Richland Center, Wis.
Capt. T. S. Rogers.....Downers Grove, Ill.
Rev. Samuel G. Ruegg.....Stockbridge, Wis.
Mrs. John G. Salsman.....Madison, Wis.
Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Saxe.....Aurora, Ill.
Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Smith.....Racine, Wis.
Capt. E. R. Soper.....Emmetsburg, Ia.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Spaulding.....Chicago, Ill.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Steele.....Depere, Wis.
General and Mrs. J. H. Stibbs.....Chicago, Ill.
Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Strang.....Richland Center, Wis.
Miss Lucile Strang.....Richland Center, Wis.
Mr. Ezra H. Stuart.....Brodhead, Wis.
Mr. Frank Tesch.....Chilton, Wis.
Mr. Fred Ties.....Brodhead, Wis.
Mr. Lewis L. Trexel.....Neshkoro, Wis.
Mr. Richard Trexel.....Neshkoro, Wis.
Mr. Thomas Turriff.....Depere, Wis.
Capt. D. F. Vail.....St. Paul, Minn.
Miss Margery Waldo.....Milwaukee, Wis.
Mr. Thomas L. Wallace.....Metropolis, Ill.
Mr. James C. Watson.....Berlin, Wis.
Mr. E. E. Williams.....Beaver Dam, Wis.

STEAMER "CITY OF SALTILLO."

H. N. Crane, Capt. S. C. Baker, Clerk. Frank Gill, Steward.

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